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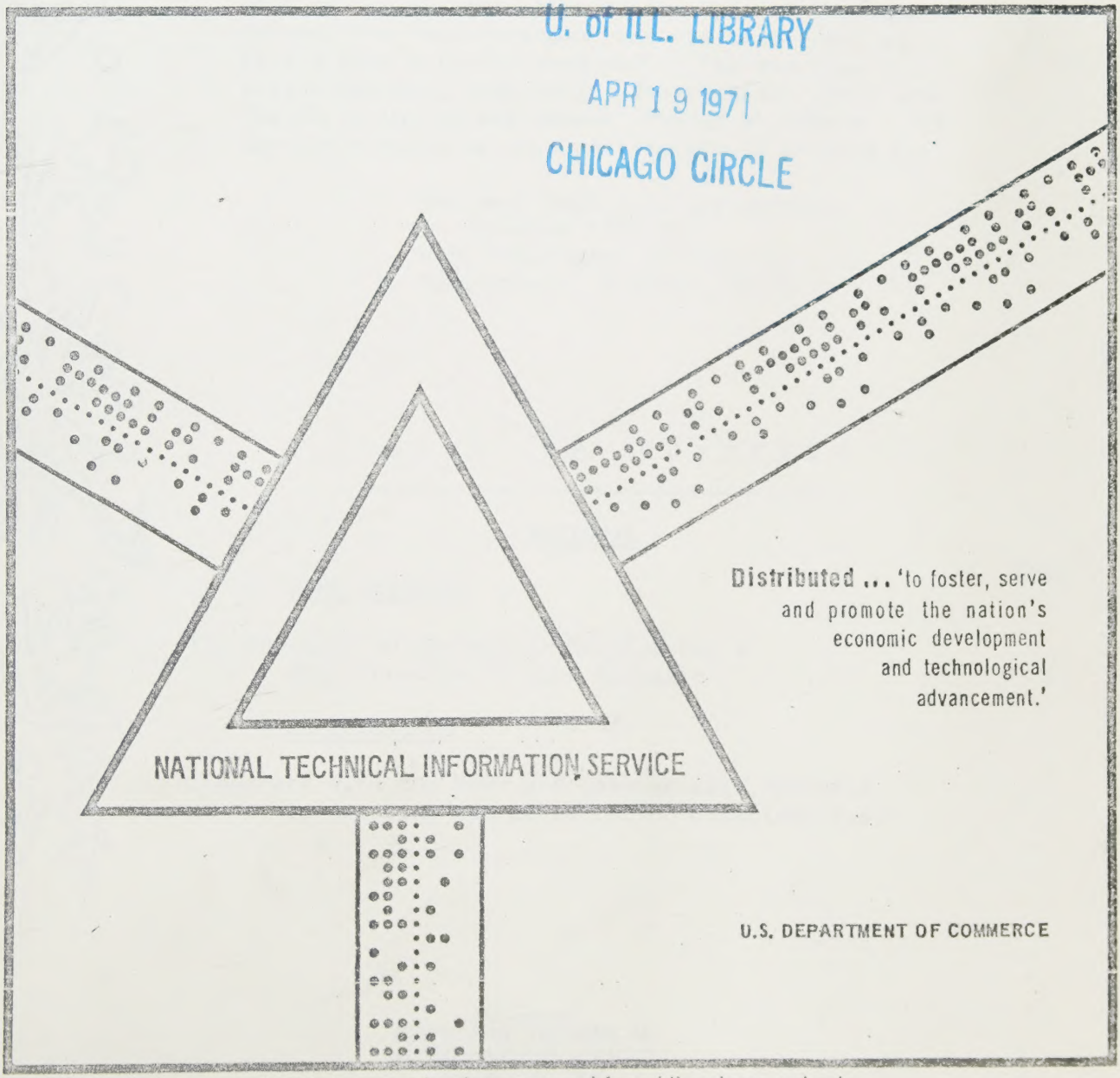
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中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 4811-4815
January 4-8, 1971

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National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

LINE STRUGGLE

The Key Lies in Constantly Raising One's Consciousness of Line Struggle 1

RE-EDUCATION

Cooperate with the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Carrying Out Re-education Conscientiously 9

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Page

TELLING REVOLUTIONARY STORIES

Develop Activities in Telling Revolutionary Stories 13

Consolidate the Cultural Position in the Countryside by Popularizing the Telling of Revolutionary Stories 15

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

North China Textile Machinery Plant Displays Communist Spirit of Assisting Others 19

COAL INDUSTRY

Kwangtung Province Doubles Coal Output 20

INDUSTRY

Southwest China City Fulfills 1970 Industrial Plan Ahead of Time 21

MACHINE TOOLS INDUSTRY

Peking Exhibition of Machine Tools Made by Hsien-Run Plants 22

STEEL INDUSTRY

Sinkiang Sets Up Small Iron and Steel Enterprises 25

FISHERY

China Gets Bigger Fish Catches This Year 26

SOYABEAN HARVEST

Northeast China Provinces Achieve Good Soyabean Harvests 28

AGRICULTURE

North China Brigade Overcomes Alkali, Increases Grain Output 28

MEDICAL

Chinese Army Doctor Devises New Method for Treating Neurological Disorders 30

Effective Treatment for Disease Endemic in North China Hsien 31

OBITUARY

Comrade Tan Fu-jen Dies 33

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese, Albanian Table Tennis Players Give Exhibition Performance in Tirana 34

Comrades Kellezi, Treska Give Dinner in Honor of Chinese Guests 35

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Ambassador Keng Piao 35

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodon Sihanouk Issues 12th Message to Khmer Nation (Part One) 36

CHINA AND DENMARK

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Industrial and Agricultural Construction Closes in Copenhagen 40

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 41

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 41

Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea Sends Message to Central Committee of Communist Party of China 42

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Changsha for Nanning 43

Vietnam Power Construction Study Group Leaves Peking for Home 44

Page

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Visits PLA Peking Unit 45

Delegation of Central Committee of SVNNFL Leaves Peking for Southern China 47

Delegation of Central Committee of SVNNFL Arrives in Nanking to Rousing Welcome 48

CHINA AND US

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Friendly American Personage Edgar Snow 51

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Zambian Ambassador to China J.K. Chivunga 51

NATIONAL

LINE STRUGGLE

Shenyang Factories and Enterprises Firmly Grasp the Work of Educating the Leading Groups for Line Struggle 52

SAVING METALS

Develop Technical Innovations in a Big Way and Save Metal Materials 58

TECHNOLOGY

Rely on Own Efforts to Develop the New Technique of Precision Casting 64

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Serve the People Assiduously and Faithfully and Guard Against Arrogance and Rashness in Learning from Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants 66

RIVER TRANSPORTATION

China's Biggest River Navigation Company Fulfills 1970 Transport Plan 74

INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS

Industrial and Communications Workers in Inner Mongolia Score New Successes 74

Page

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Northwest China City Expands Electronics Industry 76

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

Swift Advances by China's Small Chemical Fertilizer Industry 77

FISHERY

South China Production Brigade Uses Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts to Guide Fishing 79

FORESTRY

New Progress in China's Timber Production and Forestry 80

AGRICULTURE

Coastal Fukien Province Wins Excellent Harvests This Year 82

Shaoshan Area in Central China Reaps Good Harvest 84

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Leader of Afghan Trade Delegation Gives Dinner in Peking 86

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Trade Delegation of Afghanistan 87

Trade Delegation of Afghanistan Leaves Peking to Visit South China . . . 87

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Ambassador 87

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi Receives Chinese Ambassador Keng Piao 88

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Ambassador Keng Piao 88

CANADA

Growing Unemployment in Canada 89

CHINA AND IRAQ

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Iraqi Ambassador to China 89

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Women Fighting Against Military Bases Arrives in Peking 90

Page

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 90

CHINA AND NEPAL

Letters of Exchange on Chinese Aid Project Signed in Kathmandu 91

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Grand Rally in Nanking Warmly Celebrates 10th Anniversary of SVNNFL 92

Delegation of Central Committee of SVNNFL Leaves Nanking for Shanghai 94

CHINA AND SUDAN

Photo Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction Achievements Opens in Khartoum 95

CHINA AND UAR

UAR National Assembly Speaker Receives Chinese Ambassador 96

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements Closes in Lusaka 96

NATIONAL

LEARN-FROM-TACHAI MOVEMENT

Be Promoters of Progress in "Learning from Tachai in Agriculture" 97

EDUCATED YOUTHS

Firmly and Resolutely Take the Road of Integration with Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants 107

SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT AND CHERISHING PEOPLE

PLA General Political Department Issues Circular on Activities During New Year and Spring Festival Holidays to Support Government and Cherish People 111

SUPPORTING ARMY AND HONORING FAMILIES OF ARMYMEN

State Council Issues Circular on Movement to Support Army and Give Preferential Treatment to Families of Armymen 112

Page

MODEL CYL MEMBER

Military Commission of CPC Central Committee Issues Order to Confer Title of Honor on PLA Fighter 114

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

East China City Textile Workers Renovate Old Equipment 115

STEEL INDUSTRY

Study and Apply Philosophy in Producing Steel for Revolution 116

MARKET

Brisk Market in Major Chinese Cities 119

IRRIGATION

Central China Production Brigade Excavates Tunnel to Lead in Yellow River Water 120

AGRICULTURE

Shanghai Outskirts Achieve Good Harvest 122

North China Province Reports Good Harvests 122

East China Province Reports Record Harvests 123

Peking Suburbs Reap Good Vegetable Harvest 125

FILM

Southwest China Minority Nationality Village Welcomes Color Film "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" 126

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Thoma Deliana Gives Luncheon in Honor of Chinese Gymnasts and Table Tennis Players 129

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Algiers 129

BRAZIL

Chairman Mao's Works Published Recently in Brazil 130

Page

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 12th Message to Khmer Nation (Part Two) 130

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Never Allow US and Japanese Reactionaries to Plunder China's Sea-Bed and Subsoil Resources 134

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Resolute Support to Korean People in Smashing Armed Provocation of US Imperialism" 136

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Given Rousing Welcome in Shanghai by Hundreds of Thousands of People 139

Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Sponsors Theatrical Performance in Honor of Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee 141

CHINA AND UAR

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements Closes in Cairo 142

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

China Will Never Be a Superpower (Ta-kung Pao Commentary) 144

NATIONAL

NEW YEAR'S DAY EDITORIAL

Advance Victoriously Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line 146

PARTY BUILDING

3rd Kiangsi Provincial Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, 3rd Kiangsi Provincial Party Committee Elected 151

3rd Kwangtung Provincial Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, 3rd Provincial Party Committee Elected 154

3rd Kiangsu Provincial Communist Party Congress Held, 3rd Provincial Party Committee Elected 157

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Study "Three Constantly Read Articles" Creatively and

Page

RE-EDUCATION

Heighten Awareness of the Struggle between the Two Lines, Further Carry Out Re-education Work Well 167

AGRICULTURE

China's Main Grain Producing Province Has Good Harvest of Grain, Cotton and Oil-Bearing Crops 171

Honan Province Reports Good Harvests 172

North China Brigade Reports Excellent Grain and Cotton Harvests 172

East China Province Gets Good Harvest 173

Kirin Province Gathers Good Harvest 175

Mao Tsetung Thought Illuminates Inner Mongolian Grasslands 175

LEARN-FROM-TACHAI MOVEMENT

East China Province Learns from Tachai 177

INDUSTRY

Peking Reaches 1970 Production Target 50 Days Early 178

All-Round Development of Industry in Northeast China Province 180

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

China Produces More Complete Sets of Light Industrial Equipment 181

TRANSPORTATION

China's Railways and Inland Waterway Shipping Overfulfill Annual Quotas 182

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts Guide Peking Boiler Workers in Making Technical Innovations 184

SEMI-CONDUCTOR APPARATUS FACTORY

North China City Builds Semi-Conductor Apparatus Factory by Self-Reliance 186

EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educated Peking Youth Are Maturing in Yenan 187

Page

NATIONAL LABOR HERO

Veteran Shanghai Worker Defends Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line 189

DOCUMENTARY FILM

Full-Length Documentary "Hung-ch'i Canal" to Be Shown Throughout China 192

Televised Documentary "Shachiapang" to Be Shown Throughout China 192

CONTINENTAL SHELF IN EAST CHINA SEA

Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Carries Excerpts of an Article of British Paper "Guardian" 193

SHELLING SUSPENDED

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During New Year Holidays. . 195

PRESS REVIEW

Peking Press Review on New Year's Day 195

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

Nixon Said "I Know More...." 196

NATIONAL

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Specialty Courses Opened in Ordinary Middle School to Train Personnel Urgently Needed for Socialist Construction 198

A Commune-Run Intermediate Technical School Welcomed by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants 202

MINE PROSPECTING MACHINERY

Follow the Road of Self-Equipment 206

STRUGGLE IN PHILOSOPHY

Struggle in Philosophy and Class Struggle 212

COAL INDUSTRY

Development of Coal Production in Kwangtung with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results 219

Page

NEW YEAR'S DAY EDITORIAL

Chairman Mao's Important Instructions and New Year's Day Editorial Warmly Acclaimed Throughout China 222

CADRES WORKING ON HAIHO PROJECT

Peking Cadres Work on Haiho River Project 224

AGRICULTURE

Tibet Gathers Another Good Harvest 226

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Trade Delegation of Afghanistan Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 228

Trade Delegation of Afghanistan Leaves Kwangchow for Home 228

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Foreign Minister Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Ambassador . . 229

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Farewell Reception 229

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan and Chiu Hui-tso Hold Talks with Delegation of Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Led by Comrade Reg Birch 230

Delegation of Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Leaves Peking for Home 230

CHINA AND CUBA

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Great 12th Anniversary of Liberation of Cuba 231

Peking Film Reception Marks Cuban Liberation Anniversary 232

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Cuban Embassy and His Wife Give National Day Reception in Peking 232

CHINA AND JAPAN

Regulations of Fishery Association of China and Japan-China Fishery Association Concerning Purse-Seining with Lighting Ships 234

Page

Communique on Talks and Fishing Regulations between Fishery Association of China and Japan-China Fishery Association Signed in Peking 237

Communique on Talks between Delegation of Fishery Association of China and Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association 238

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet and Fete Delegation of Japanese Women Fighting Against Military Bases 239

Kuo Mo-jo Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Japan Women Fighting against Military Bases 240

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association 240

JAPAN

Japanese People Continue to Hold Meetings and Demonstrations in Support of Okinawan People's Struggle against US Imperialism 241

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Returns Home from China 243

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home 244

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Hsinhua Statement Refutes Rumor 245

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Continue Visit in Shanghai 245

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Leaves Shanghai for Changsha . . . 246

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Arrives in Changsha 247

Changsha Rally Celebrates Anniversary of Founding of SVNNFL 249

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Visits Shaoshan 250

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Leaves Changsha for Kunming . . . 251

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Arrives in Kunming 253

Page

CHINA AND SPAIN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Condemn Franco's Fascist Atrocities" 255

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Survey Teams Arrive in Sudan 256

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 15th Anniversary of Independence of the Sudan 257

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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

CMP-SCMP-71-01

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 4, 1971

No. 4811

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* NATIONAL *
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LINE STRUGGLE

The Key Lies in Constantly Raising One's Consciousness of Line Struggle

- Experience of the CCP Fengt'ai hsien committee in ideological revolutionization of its leading members

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1970)

How is a new hsien committee revolutionized after it is built? How to insure that this group can correctly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and wield and use the power really for the proletariat? Concerning this question, the CCP Fengt'ai hsien committee has gone through and is still going through gradually a process from unconscious action to conscious action. Below is their experience gained in the course of practice.

Build A United Bastion in the Course of Struggle

The CCP Fengt'ai hsien committee came into being amidst an acute struggle between the two lines. Interference and sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei caused disunity in the ranks of cadres. Under great leader Chairman Mao's call--"Unite and win still greater victories"--and through painstaking and meticulous ideological and political work of the support-the-Left military unit in Fengt'ai, unity was eventually achieved based on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a new leading group of the hsien committee was formed.

Can a new leading group regularly unite as one to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line without any divergence and struggle? The Fengt'ai hsien committee has realized from practice that after it was built the new leading group is confronted with new contradictions and is still involved in the struggle between implementation of the correct line and implementation of the wrong line. These contradictions and struggle are reflections, in the

minds of leading members of the hsien committee, of the class struggle in society in the new situation. Whether or not they are correctly handled will determine whether or not members of this group can march in step and carry out the correct line. As Chairman Mao pointed out in the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, "Non-proletarian ideas of various sorts exist within the Communist Party of the 4th Army of the Red Army. This greatly hinders implementation of the correct line of the Party." Only by regularly waging a struggle between proletarian ideas and non-proletarian ideas can members of this group strengthen revolutionary unity. In accord with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We advocate active ideological struggle because it is a weapon for achieving unity within the Party and the revolutionary organizations and facilitating their combat," the Fengt'ai hsien committee regularly places problems on the table and unfolds active ideological struggle.

Among members of this new leading group are fine Party members from the industrial and agricultural fronts, fine Party cadres of the PLA support-the-Left military units, and also veteran revolutionary cadres who have seen and corrected their mistakes. While all of them have identical aims of revolution and want to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line correctly, they still show divergence and struggle against one another in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Party's guiding principles and policies because the consciousness of two-line struggle and transformation of world outlook vary with one another. In the case of Fengt'ai, since Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had been subjected to extreme "Left" and Right interference by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei, some undesirable influence has been produced among the cadres and the masses. Today, the new leading group will have to go through a serious ideological struggle before they can find out ways of eliminating these undesirable influences ideologically, get rid of the "Left" and Right interference and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly.

For example, over the question of learning from Tachai in agriculture, the hsien committee discussed the matter three times and revised the plan three times, entering into a heated controversy each time. Some members of the committee were accustomed to revolving round the target. Others took the view that Fengt'ai was often affected by natural disasters and its foundation was weak, that the upland had a yield which was "steady but not high" and the low-lying land had a yield which "was high but not steady," and that it was not easy to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Should they purely take the natural conditions into account or mainly take the human factor into consideration? Should they crawl at snail's pace or leap forward? Should they depend on Nature and the State or fight hard and rely on own efforts? ..... Such were reflections of struggle between the two lines in learning from Tachai. After repeated struggle, they eventually drew up a plan which was suited to the objective reality and permeated with a spirit of leap forward.

The thought and style of the "squad leader" have an influence on "all men of the squad." Hsien Party committee secretary Ch'en Hsin-nan's spirit of self-criticism and his democratic style played an important part in achieving unity of this squad. At the hsien Party committee sessions Old Ch'en regularly listened to the views of other members, fought self and repudiated revisionism; if he made a mistake, he would rectify it forthwith.

Ch'en Hsin-nan was formerly No. 1 man of the old hsien committee. In the past, his level of consciousness of two-line struggle being low, he had made some mistakes through failure to bring proletarian politics to the fore. After he was elected to the new hsien committee he sometimes unconsciously had a "relapse of his old disease." Shortly after establishment of the new hsien committee, a crowd of people often came to him, asking him to solve problems. "He was visited by people when he was at home, was stopped when walking on the road; when he was in his office, people crowded round him." He was on the point of confining himself to the circle of routinism. Yet he said: "If I ignore the masses who come to me, I shall be regarded as a bureaucrat." Seizing upon this instance, the hsien committee conducted criticism and Old Ch'en accepted the view of the masses at once. He paid attention to displaying the functions of various offices in order to insure that he can grasp more fundamentals.

Comrades elected to the hsien committee, who came from the industrial and agricultural fronts, are the newborn force of this Party organization. How do they play their combat role in this group? This is a new problem facing the new leading group.

At the start, these comrades had misgivings. For instance, when they found the old power-holder, whom they had attacked, was re-elected, together with them, to the new leading group, they expressed their worry in these terms: "How could Old Ch'en, the new secretary, trust us?" Seeing through what was in their minds, Old Ch'en approached them for heart-to-heart talks on many occasions, dispelled their misgivings and asked them to continue to help him and make revolution together. They were deeply moved by the sincerity of Old Ch'en who patiently united those who had been against him.

Two members of this hsien committee, who dared to think and speak, were called "two guns." They "bombarded" anything that was not in line with Mao Tse-tung's thought. At the start, Old Ch'en was not used to this. He thought: You "bombarded" me in the past and are doing the same now? People promptly reminded him that to be regularly "bombarded" by somebody was a good thing. Once, Old Ch'en talked about learning from Tachai, dealing less with the fundamentals and more with the concrete measures for water conservation. A member pointed out: "Here again, you are bringing this to the fore!" Old Ch'en encouraged him with these words: "You are right! Thanks to your suggestion, I shall be able to keep my head sober and I will not lose my bearings and estrange myself from the masses!"

More than one-third of the hsien committee members are a newborn force. They often made the mass views and demands known to the committee, dared to make suggestions and fight, and persisted in principled struggle. For example, shortly after establishment of the hsien committee the masses expressed the opinion that the office was over-staffed. The hsien committee made a conscientious study of this question and worked out this resolution: Except for two or three members to be kept in the office to take charge of the routine work, all of the eight standing committee members of the hsien committee should regularly stay at selected basic-level points. The vast majority of the office workers were also sent to the basic stratum. In this

way, members of this leading group could regularly place themselves under mass supervision and strike root among the masses

Whenever divergent views were found among the elder, middle-aged and young members and between the secretary and the committee members, the hsien committee would manifest democracy, carry out full deliberations and analyze the divergent views from the high plane of two-line struggle. This changed the former situation in which "what the secretary said counted and was to be carried out by members." At the committee sessions, all sorts of views could be freely expressed. The sessions were animated and marked by democracy and centralism. They were accustomed to debate at the sessions and heart-to-heart talks after the sessions. They avoided compromise and reconciliation and refrained from evading contradiction and covering up contradiction. Not that what a certain person said counted but that the proposal which was in conformity with Mao Tse-tung's thought was to be carried out. Not that personal opinion prevailed but that Mao Tse-tung's thought prevailed. Finally, ideas were united along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

Chairman Mao teaches: "A line and a viewpoint should be regularly discussed over and over again." Within the Fengt'ai hsien committee the struggle regularly centered on what was to be brought to the fore and what line was to be carried out. As to the work of the hsien committee, it was regularly analyzed so as to determine whether it was in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Comrades of the hsien committee said with deep understanding: The unity of the leading group was unity based on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and unity was achieved for the purpose of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line better.

"To lead the revolution to victory a political party must depend on the correctness of its political line and the consolidation of its organization." Through practice the Fengt'ai hsien committee more deeply comprehended the great significance of this teaching by Chairman Mao. They integrated organizational consolidation of the hsien committee closely with the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and strengthened unity in the course of two-line struggle, taking unity as a guarantee for implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Constantly Raise One's Consciousness of Line Struggle in the Course of Struggle

At the early stage of the establishment of the new hsien committee, some comrades thought in terms of taking things easy. In their opinion, after several years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had been discredited, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had gone deep into people's hearts, and both revolution and production were in excellent situations; in the circumstances, the struggle between the two lines would not be so acute as in the past. Members of the hsien committee were also viewed in a different light. Some expressed the opinion that members from the military units had all along been holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, that most of the new members elected were "old rebels" in the great cultural revolution and were

defenders of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and that the old cadres, although they had committed line errors, returned to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line after they were criticized and educated by the masses, and, so far as they are concerned, the line to be followed from now on would not pose any serious problem. For this reason, they became self-complacent for a time.

However, some things gave them food for deep thought. For example, the relationship between politics and profession was a problem most frequently encountered by the hsien committee in its leadership work. All of them knew that bringing proletarian politics to the fore was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and, on many occasions, criticized the old style--"pay attention only to grain, oil-bearing crops and cotton without grasping the key link, line and viewpoint." They talked about this and wrote this but when it came to practical work some comrades unconsciously travelled the old road: grasping hoes but not minds, paying attention to measures but not thoughts, and grasping target but not orientation. Sometimes, they pretentiously grasped politics and seriously talked about production. Sometimes, when failure to bring politics to the fore was criticized, they deviated to the other side and dared not grasp production.

After making analysis they came to realize that to all intents and purposes the struggle between the two lines existed but it was not seen and grasped in practical work and action was taken without regard to the line. Was not this a manifestation of the fact that leading members did not have a high degree of consciousness of two-line struggle? Secretary Ch'en Hsin-nan of the hsien committee said with deep feelings: "The new leading group was formed but the struggle did not come to an end. There is the old in the new, and struggle still exists. Besides, some questions represent struggle between the two lines. One finds it 'easy to say the old thing and travel the old road and difficult to throw away the old thought.' The group has been changed into a new one but the old thought is still erosive. The new leading group still faces the big question of what banner to hold and what road to travel."

The Fengt'ai hsien committee analyzed the fixed pattern of change in several backward teams, and found that different lines led to different results. A member of the hsien committee stayed at a selected point in a backward team. Instead of grasping the class struggle, he allocated quantities of chemical fertilizer. Production increased but the mass consciousness was not raised, and the backward feature of the team remained unchanged. Quite a few backward teams in the hsien changed their features in one year because they grasped the fundamentals. Many living instances enlightened the hsien committee who deeply realized that so far as these so-called "backward teams" were concerned, the problem lay in the leading group and the root cause lay in the neglect of class struggle. Where Mao Tse-tung's thought was firmly grasped to educate people, conduct class struggle, repudiate capitalist tendency and revolutionize the leading group, there the backward features soon changed. They said: "We used to think that the Fengt'ai masses were backward and not obedient; actually, the leading group did not listen to Chairman Mao's words, did not bring politics to the fore and did not grasp the fundamentals."

The Fengt'ai hsien committee conducted, with the greatest determination, education in two-line struggle among the broad masses. Several hundred revolutionary mass combat teams (not detached from production pursuits) were organized in the hsien to conduct extensive and deep-going mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei. The universal raising of the mass consciousness of two-line struggle, in turn, quickened the steps of revolutionization of the hsien committee. At the very time when the hsien committee entertained rightist conservative ideas over the question of learning from Tachai, Ch'enhu brigade sent a big-character poster to the hsien committee, criticizing the hsien committee for "taking small steps like a woman with bound feet and wavering" in learning from Tachai. "The plan remains on paper and in the mouth." Seizing upon this big-character poster, the hsien committee roused the whole hsien to discuss the matter. The matter was raised to the high plane of two-line struggle and self-criticism was conducted. In this way, both the broad masses of cadres and the masses were educated.

Simultaneously with paying attention to its own revolutionization, the Fengt'ai hsien committee took care to grasp the overhaul of the basic-level leading groups. In the past, whenever the rural work was taken up for discussion the hsien committee always talked more about target, production and matter and less about thought and man. Now, they paid attention to studying the leading groups at the basic level and analyzed the political and ideological state of the cadres and the masses. In addition to purging bad people (who had wormed their way into the basic-level leading groups) in coordination with the "strike-one and oppose-three" movement, the hsien committee overhauled the disunited groups one by one. Overhaul of the leading groups, revolutionary mass criticism and two-line struggle were taken as the key points regularly grasped by the hsien committee leadership.

As soon as the hsien committee leadership changed its thought and style, the masses changed their view of the hsien committee leadership. In the past, with the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei, the hsien used material resources to cultivate "models." In the past, the masses used to say: "Models are cultivated at the cost of chemical fertilizer and loan." When their production increase was small, the masses would say: "We have not done well because we have been given less chemical fertilizer!" Now, they would say: "Look at the leadership and you will know why we can't do well!" The masses thought in terms of self-reliance and hard work. They badly wanted a good leading group to guide them to the Tachai road. Practice also made the hsien committee taste the sweetness of grasping politics and the fundamentals, and raised further their consciousness of two-line struggle.

Practice also made the Fengt'ai hsien committee deeply realize that the struggle between the two lines was reflected in each aspect of revolution and production. "A mass of problems boil down to two lines." To revolutionize the hsien committee leadership, the important problem to be solved was to constantly raise its consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to distinguish, in the complicated struggle, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary

line. Only by so doing can the hsien committee leadership consciously carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Consciously Transform One's World Outlook in the Course of Struggle

Whether or not the political power changes will depend on what line is followed. And the decisive factor in following what line will depend on the thought of members of the hsien committee and on their world outlook.

Citing his own experience Comrade Ch'en Hsin-nan, secretary of the hsien committee, dealt with the relationship between the transformation of world outlook and the consciousness of two-line struggle. He said: "In the past, because my world outlook had not been well transformed and my consciousness of two-line struggle was not high, I committed some mistakes but I had no idea of my mistakes and change. When I was criticized, I still did not know where I was wrong. Later, I was elected to the hsien committee through 'three-in-one combination' and even then I still wanted to move to another locality for making revolution. Now I realize that what I should change is my thought and not the locality." He often gives a caution to himself: "The Party has given me the power of a hsien with a population of more than 500,000. Should I travel the old road or the new road? Which is the old road and which is the new? If I do not conscientiously transform my world outlook, it is possible that the change I have made will change again. If so, it will not be a small personal problem but a big problem bearing on the road to be travelled by more than 500,000 people of the whole hsien."

This hsien committee secretary, who once lived by begging and went through all class sufferings in the old society, has deep proletarian affection for great leader Chairman Mao and the laboring people. Hard-working and frugal, he used to go among the masses, show concern to the life and sufferings of the masses and familiarized himself with the land and rivers of Feng-t'ai. However, under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past, he did not deeply understand Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and did not see clearly the tremendous enthusiasm for socialism latent among the masses. Not long ago, he returned from Tachai and his mind received such an impact that he could not fall into sleep. He said with bitterness: "The reason why I am unable to lead the masses in travelling the Tachai road is because my ideological state is not high and bourgeois 'self-interest' is in my mind, and because I passively learn past lessons of experience and let a lazy man and coward's world outlook dominate me. I fear this and that. I fear trouble and risk. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei says that without power one cannot push the movement for learning from and catching up with Tachai. I say: Whoever opposes learning from Tachai is a capitalist-roader!" He raised the learn-from-Tachai campaign to the high plane of two-line struggle and felt that in the past he failed to perform his duty as a secretary of the Party hsien committee.

The youngest alternate member of the hsien committee talked about her experience in transforming her world outlook and raising her consciousness of two-line struggle. She enthusiastically went to the basic stratum but had

only abstract knowledge of what transformation should be effected concerning her world outlook. She told herself: "I was born in the same year as the great motherland and I am only 21 this year. I was a Red Guard fighter in the great cultural revolution. I have all along actively defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." But one thing gave her a profound education: To do a good deed for the poor and lower-middle peasants where she stayed, she exerted great efforts to obtain a diesel oil engine but the team used the machine to grind flour for making money. No matter how serious the dry spell was, the team would not use the machine to pump water to irrigate the field. Recently, she came to realize that to give the masses machinery without arming their minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought was to spread the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "material incentives." Her original intention to do some good deed for the point where she stayed contained some wrong idea of showing off. She said: "Without arming my mind with Mao Tse-tung's thought and thoroughly transforming my world outlook, I shall certainly lose my bearings."

The Fengt'ai hsien committee has realized from practice that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is a concentrated expression of the revolutionary will of the proletariat and working masses. One who is not so enthusiastic for the cause of the laboring people and whose mind is clogged with 'self-interest' will be unable to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly. Enthusiasm alone does not amount to a correct knowledge of the objective things or real implementation of the correct line. Simple class affection cannot take place of the consciousness of two-line struggle. Active work does not amount to a correct line. Why is the substance of things not clearly recognized? Why is the "Left" or Right interference not identified? Why does the implementation of policy deviate to one side or the other? Apart from selfish and impure ideas, an important reason consists in lack of the materialist-dialectical viewpoint and domination of idealism and metaphysics. Without conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works and consciously transforming one's world outlook, one cannot exercise correct leadership.

Our Correspondent

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RE-EDUCATION

Cooperate With the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in Carrying Out Re-Education Conscientiously

by

Chu Ya-fen (朱雅芬), a parent of educated young people sent to the countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 18, 1970)

My two eldest children Chao Ch'eng and Chao Ch'in, educated young people from Shanghai, are both middle school graduates of the class of '68. When great leader Chairman Mao sounded the call "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside," I immediately took action and supported the sending of my children to the countryside for re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They were among the first batch to register and were sent to settle down in a brigade belonging to the Chiulien commune, Hanshan hsien, in Anhwei.

In the year and more, facts have proved that the children have matured in the tempering of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and it is very necessary for parents to cooperate with the poor and lower-middle peasants for re-education work to be carried out well. At present let us discuss the several points of experience on our cooperation with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the work for re-education.

Cooperation with Re-Education, Must Grasp Fiercely to the Fundamentals

After Chao Ch'eng and Chao Ch'in arrived in the countryside, the poor and lower-middle peasants have by words and actions, in the direction of politics and production, provided them with re-education and assisted them to make effort in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. We also wrote and instructed them that "of the thousand and one important things, the study of Chairman Mao's works is the most important. Of the one thousand and one demands imposed, the study of Chairman Mao's works must not be forgotten." Labor alone cannot spontaneously produce advanced ideas, only through the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, the persistent living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's works, the placing of Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of our words and actions, and the conscious remolding of our world outlook can we transform ourselves into reliable successors to the cause of the revolutionary enterprise. We also selected and sent to them the two directives of Vice Chairman Lin "Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power," and "Mao Tse-tung's thought must be placed first above all work, and must play the decisive role, for it is the soul and the life-blood. With it everything will fall into their proper places, the colors become clear and distinct and the orientation becomes correct." Owing to the re-education of the poor and lower-middle

peasants, and the cooperation and supervision of us parents, Chao Ch'eng and Chao Ch'in established the system of "daily reading." However, during the busy season this year, there appeared a laxity in their thinking. They felt that the farm work was too demanding, that the weather was too hot, and that they were bedevilled by mosquitoes and pests. They thought of loosening up on "daily reading" for the time being and catching up again later when it was cooler in the autumn. The poor and lower-middle peasants immediately carried out re-education on them by saying, "The study of Chairman Mao's works is the foremost demand in living, and revolutionary people cannot do without it even for a single moment." We also wrote to them immediately and pointed out whether or not daily reading is maintained and the living study and application of Chairman Mao's writing is maintained is a question concerning one's feeling toward Chairman Mao and the attitude toward Mao Tse-tung's thought. The more difficult the condition, the more it becomes necessary to persevere in study, to temper revolutionary will and to foster consciousness in the study of Chairman Mao's writings. We also sent to them Chairman Mao's quotation of "Conditions are constantly changing, we must adapt our thinking to the new conditions and study," and asked them to abide by Chairman Mao's teaching, to always maintain vigilance and to arouse themselves. The brother and sister in the end maintained the system of "daily reading" and succeeded when the more busy the work, the more they persevered in studying.

Not long ago, Chao Ch'eng and Chao Ch'in wrote to us that they not only were able to maintain "daily reading," but they had taken problems to study, made living study and application, combated self and criticized revisionism. Chao Ch'eng and sister had formed "one helping the other" and "both becoming red." They also told us about two incidents: Once Chao Ch'in was on duty to keep a lookout for chicken. She stood guard for half a day and did not see a single chicken getting near the seed-bed, so she went into the house to get some needlework done. Not long later, the leader of the production team came up to her and said, "Young Chao, come and see how the chickens have scratched up the seed-bed." At that time she was red in the face and blamed the chickens for showing up just as her back was turned. After work, her brother said to her, "Those were not chickens that showed up while your back was turned, that was renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i." The next day at a meeting of commune members, Chao Ch'in fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the merging of public and private interests," and used the demand of "wholly" and "completely" doing everything for the people to compare and examine herself. The commune members said, "Young Chao has spotlighted her selfishness and is not afraid to make a fool of herself, she has struggled against herself in spite of the fact that it is painful. This spirit of knowing her mistakes and willingness to change is good." Once Chao Ch'eng had to go into the fields to pack young rice plants with his feet. When he noticed that young plants were spiny, he wondered to himself why they did not use hoes to do the packing and had to use their feet instead. At night, while doing "daily reading," he discussed the idea with his sister. She criticized him and said, "The young plant must be packed with the feet, for that produces better and faster results. The poor and lower-middle peasants have been doing the packing with their feet, and you are racking your brain for ways to use a hoe to do the packing, is that not a reflection of the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "love oneself" philosophy of

living? The next day, Chao Ch'eng, stimulated by the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death shown by the poor and lower-middle peasants, maintained the packing of young plants with his feet.

Cooperation with Re-Education, Must Grasp Existing Ideas

Not long after Chao Ch'eng and Chao Ch'in arrived in the countryside, they expressed the mentality of "there is nothing much to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants." Pinpointing the existing idea, we wrote back to instruct them and gravely pointed out to them that it was a question of attitude in receiving re-education and unless this question was solved, it would interfere with their progress and growth. We also made use of their visit home during the spring festival to hold a special topic study class, and in succession studied and discussed with them Chairman Mao's great teaching on "It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," "Without the poor peasants there will be no revolution. To negate them is to negate revolution," and "Take unreformed intellectuals and compare them with the workers and peasants, and you will find that the intellectuals are not clean and the cleanest are the workers and peasants" to help them heighten their understanding, correct their attitude and teach them to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants respectfully and sincerely. They must learn with humility, be good at learning and be truly concerned with receiving re-education. Later, Chao Ch'eng and Chao Ch'in wrote back and said, "Once they and the poor and lower-middle peasants were planting cotton. When they saw that it was about to rain, they thought of finishing work and returning home, but the poor and lower-middle peasants were still racing against time to plant as much cotton as possible. When it started to rain and they had to quit work, they ran as fast as they could back to the house, but the poor and lower-middle peasants all rushed to cover up Chairman Mao's portraits and quotation boards with their clothes before starting for home. This incident provided them with a very big lesson. The poor and lower-middle peasants are always thinking about the high output of grain and cotton, and every possible moment they are struggling for the cause of the revolution. The poor and lower-middle peasants also love Chairman Mao the most, for their first thought was to protect well Chairman Mao's portraits whereas they, when confronted by an incident, thought of themselves first. When faced with the high and lofty ideological quality of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they felt small and insignificant, and they said, "As long as we adopt the correct attitude and are careful and observant, we will understand that the good ideology, the good quality and the good work style of the poor and lower-middle peasants are something that we can never finish learning in our lifetime."

Encourage and Support the Children To Serve the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

In educating the children to receive with humility re-education and transform their world outlook completely, it is also necessary at the same time to support and encourage them to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, and while serving them to be re-educated by them.

Chao Ch'eng and Chao Ch'in when they saw the serious shortage in medicine and drugs in the countryside caused by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medicine and health pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i, they made use of the opportunity when they returned home to visit the family during the spring festival to acquire some medical and health knowledge. They also made use of the money they had saved to buy gauze, clinical cotton and adhesive bandages as well as some common drugs. When they returned to the countryside, they enthusiastically provided treatment for the minor injuries and sickness of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Once that was carried out, the number of people who sought them to obtain treatment increased, and they developed the idea that the work was too taxing, and they could not find time enough to cope with it. We immediately wrote back and instructed them, "How many are the martyrs and heroes who had laid down everything, including their lives for the people, how could you be afraid of tiredness and hardship and talked of conditions in serving the people!"

After that a pronounced change came over them. At times when the commune members have gone to sleep, they would still go knocking on doors to bring medicine to the commune members and to tend their sickness. In order to better relieve the pain and sickness of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we also encouraged them to study the latest method of acupuncture. In order not to use the needles wrongly on the poor and lower-middle peasants and to achieve better results, Chao Ch'in practiced on her own body, experimented and diligently practiced on her brother until she has become proficient and accurate in finding the acupuncture points before trying them on the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the year and more, by making use of their rest breaks that way and by adopting the method of combining Chinese and foreign medicine, they have treated the poor and lower-middle peasants for over 200 times.

At present, the two of them have become barefoot doctors of the brigade as well as assistant instructors and time-keepers for the study and application of Chairman Mao's works in the brigade. Their diligent and earnest attitude regarding work, and their service attitude of shouldering all the work as well as all the complaints have won favorable comments from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

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TELLING REVOLUTIONARY STORIES

Develop Activities in Telling Revolutionary Stories

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1970)

Recently, some factories and rural areas, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on literature and art and in the course of energetically popularizing revolutionary model plays, have unfolded activities in telling revolutionary stories.

Revolutionary stories were born during violent struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. They are strongly militant, brief and concise, lively and simple. They possess features that the masses are fond of listening to and are a good form in which to conduct education in Mao Tse-tung's thought among the masses. The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants said fittingly, "Revolutionary stories are about revolutionary people and revolutionary acts. Listening to them each time is to be educated each time. They are really very good."

The communique of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Congress has pointed out, "It is imperative to continue to 'carry out the task of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously,' deepen revolutionary class criticism and eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line so as to carry through to the end the revolution on the political and ideological front, the cultural and educational front, the economic front and in all spheres of the superstructure." In order to carry through to the end the revolution on the cultural front, it is necessary to use the thought of Mao Tse-tung to further occupy the ground of culture in the towns and villages. Some of the factories and rural areas have carried out widespread activities in the telling of revolutionary stories, and that is quite significant.

How can activities in telling revolutionary stories be developed well?

1. It is necessary to grasp orientation. The question of orientation is something fundamental, and must be grasped firmly. Activities in telling revolutionary stories must be closely linked with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and with the various political tasks of the Party. Literature and art must be correctly orientated toward serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, serving proletarian politics and serving socialism. All erroneous viewpoints and tendencies incompatible with this correct orientation must be criticized, repudiated and struggled against. Only by doing so can revolutionary stories fully play their militant role in "uniting and educating the people and in attacking and destroying the enemy."

2. It is necessary to grasp the rank and file. "To tell revolutionary stories, it is necessary to become a revolutionary oneself." To unfold activities in telling revolutionary stories it is necessary to foster a batch of revolutionized part-time story-tellers. They should be able

to carry out the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought well, take part in collective production well and tell revolutionary stories well. At the basic levels of factories and rural areas, they should not become involved with professional artists or literary and art organizations that are alienated from production. It is necessary to educate them to establish the concept that story-telling is for the defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It is necessary to mobilize them, in the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, to train arduously to acquire the two fundamental abilities of ideological revolutionization and revolutionary story-telling. It is necessary to urge them "to resist corrosion and be free from contamination" so that they may at all times be able to withstand the corrosion of bourgeois ideology and remold their world outlook continuously.

3. It is necessary to grasp creative writing. It must be insured that the telling of revolutionary stories is done on a regular and persistent manner and the writing of these stories is done conscientiously. The contents of the stories should be based on the policy of drawing material locally in close conjunction with the three great revolutionary movements and should reflect new things as well as the fiery struggles in the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They should sing the praises of proletarian heroes and propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought.

On the principle of creative writing, the stories should follow the principle of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, incorporate the creative experience of revolutionary model plays, and display the characteristics of focusing on revolutionary themes, bringing out the salient features of the characters, controlling the tempo and construction and sticking to brevity and conciseness. On the method of creative writing, the stories must implement the mass line of "from the masses and back to the masses" and must be repeatedly revised and constantly polished.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly." In the development of story-telling activities, there has always existed a struggle between the two lines on the questions of orientation, rank and file and creative writing. That is why we must hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's proletarian line on literature and art, grasp firmly revolutionary mass criticism, eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, namely, Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng, in the literary and art circles. It is necessary to strengthen leadership, lay emphasis on practicability, prevent sabotage and manipulation by the class enemies, so that the mass nature of the activities in the telling of revolutionary stories may be developed better still.

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Consolidate the Cultural Position in the Countryside by Popularizing the Telling of Revolutionary Stories

by

The CCP Committee for the Fengwei People's Commune,
Chinshan Hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1970)

Chairman Mao teaches us "(our purpose is) to insure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind."

For the past several years, we of the Fengwei commune have followed this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, promoted the widespread development of activities in telling revolutionary stories regularly, staged "rival attractions" in opposition to feudalistic, bourgeois and revisionist literature and art, publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist black merchandise, and seized the cultural position in the countryside. Recently, in the course of popularizing revolutionary model plays energetically, we have also popularized the telling of stories based on revolutionary model plays and adapted the story of the revolutionary model play "Shachiapang."

Revolutionary stories are a form of literature to which the broad masses of people are fond of listening. The telling of revolutionary stories requires no stage, no props and no make-up. It can be held in the fields, in courtyards before or after meetings, almost any time, any where. It played a very useful militant role in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praised it and said, "The power of revolutionary stories is great, and the class enemies are afraid of it; the power of revolutionary stories is great, for it stimulates ideological revolutionization."

1. Closely Link the Three Great Revolutionary Movements with the Various Political Tasks of the Party

For the past several years, in telling revolutionary stories in our commune, we have achieved three "close link-ups."

(1) A close link-up with the mass movement in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After the 9th Party Congress and in order to better propagate Chairman Mao's brilliant theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we mobilized the story-tellers to publicize in the form of stories the deeds of Wang Kuo-fu and other fine fighters, who continued the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the study class for Party members held by the commune, the telling of "The Story of Wang Kuo-fu" had an outstanding impact on the audience. An old Party member over 50 years old was suffering from headache, stomach pain and kidney pain. Actually he felt that he had become advanced in years and that he had done enough for the revolution. For that reason he relaxed his efforts in remolding his world outlook. In the study class, after hearing the story of Wang Kuo-fu, he was deeply stirred by Wang's revolutionary spirit of "not loosening his grip on the reins while driving the cart of revolution." Hence he followed the example of Wang Kuo-fu and wholeheartedly served the collective and the cause of the revolution. In the daytime he meticulously takes care of the feeding of cattle; at night after other people have gone to bed, he still continues to weave baskets, twist ropes and make boxes for carrying herbal medicine for the collective.

The 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress called upon the whole Party to study seriously Chairman Mao's philosophical works. We mobilized the story-tellers to gather living facts on the study of philosophy by the poor and lower-middle peasants and compiled a collection of stories about the study of philosophy by the poor and lower-middle peasants so as to set in motion a mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking.

(2) A close link-up with revolutionary mass criticism.

Since 1967, the story-tellers, following closely Chairman Mao's great strategic policy, have compiled a collection of stories about revolutionary mass criticism. In the Hunghsing brigade there is a production team which, in order to increase its economic income, was planning to turn five mow of grain-producing land to the planting of watermelon. The story-tellers immediately went to this team to tell the revolutionary mass criticism story of "The struggle in the watermelon field," vigorously propagated Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas, "We must pay close attention to grain" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise of "placing economics in command." The poor and lower-middle peasants after hearing the story received another profound education on the struggle between the two lines. They said, "A train cannot leave the track, a plane cannot leave its course, and the poor and lower-middle peasants cannot for a moment leave Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must obey Chairman Mao's words, struggle for more grain and help support the world revolution."

(3) A close link-up with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Not long ago, some of the masses in the No. 5 production team of the Hunghsing brigade, after the purification of class ranks and the "one strike three opposing" movement, were of the opinion that the class enemies would not care to make trouble by word or action. Because the masses were lowering their guard and slighting the enemy the story-tellers told the revolutionary story of "Never forget class struggle" to heighten the awakening of the masses to

class struggle, and by raising points of doubt and discussing the conditions of the enemy, an active counter-revolutionary element was dragged out.

2. Set Up A Revolutionized Story-Telling Force

At present our commune has already set up a force of nearly 200 story-tellers comprising activists from among the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary intellectual youths.

Through the process of practical struggle, we deeply realized that in order to grasp well the activities in telling revolutionary stories, we must grasp the ideological revolutionization of the story-tellers well. In the past several years we regularly organized the story-tellers to study Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's and his agents in the literary and art circles, namely, the "four fellows," Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng, and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art pushed by them, and heightened the awakening of the story-tellers to the struggle between the two lines.

For a time, owing to the fact that some of the story-tellers were influenced by the "cultural work is dangerous" mentality, they put the word "fear" to the fore and were unwilling to carry out story-telling activities. They felt that if the leadership "wants me to tell" then "I will tell." Because of this, when they were not told by the leadership, they would not bother to tell. We felt this was a problem of attitude toward Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and bearing this tendency in mind, we conducted a study class for the story-tellers and let them study "the art of telling" and lectured them on history (the history of the struggle between the two lines in literature and art). Through studying and criticizing in a big way, everyone conquered the word "self," rid himself of the word "fear" and correctly understood that the telling of revolutionary stories was related to occupying the cultural position in the countryside and to the major issue of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. They consciously transformed "wants us to tell" into "I will tell," and regarded the telling of revolutionary stories as their own responsibility for defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

We have taught the story-tellers that they must observe "three non-separations," that is, non-separation from the masses, non-separation from collective production and non-separation from class struggle. The telling of revolutionary stories is usually carried out after work. In the day time, with the use of rest periods, story-telling is carried out in the fields and barnyards; at night it is given in the political evening school, in the courtyards or in families. Some of the story-tellers even made use of rainy days and night time to make house to house calls. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said, "No matter what the story-tellers are doing, they do not forget the masses, and no matter where they are they do not forget labor. They are truly our own red propagandists."

3. Grasp Well the Writing of Revolutionary Stories

In the past several years, more than a hundred revolutionary stories centering round the various political tasks of our Party and the three great revolutionary movements have been written.

In the writing of revolutionary stories, it is necessary to put into practice a three-in-one combination of the leadership, the masses and the writers, implement the mass line, and not to rely on a small handful of persons working behind closed doors and out of touch with reality. When the Hunghsing brigade was writing the revolutionary story of "Don't turn back the wheels of history," the secretary of the Party branch personally told the writers about renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's sabotaging the reform of socialist agriculture and his endeavors to turn back the wheels of history. After that, the writers also went and held consultations with the poor and lower-middle peasants. There is an old peasant who was formerly one of the organizers of the "Spontaneous Cooperative." He not only supplied the writers with a great deal of factual material, but also taught them a lot about the straightforward and colorful language spoken by the working people.

The writing of revolutionary stories must be revised over and over again, and constantly kept polished. For example, in the revolutionary story "The skirmish" about the livelihood of young intellectuals sent down to the countryside, when the initial draft was completed by the writing team, it was taken for trial-telling among the masses in order to get the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants. Some of the poor and lower-middle peasants after hearing the story were of the opinion that it failed to reflect the feeling of the poor and lower-middle peasants welcoming the young intellectuals to the countryside. The writing personnel, working from this mass viewpoint, again made a revision. In this way the quality of the finished story was raised even higher.

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY

North China Textile Machinery Plant Displays Communist Spirit of Assisting Others

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 24, 1970)

the revolutionary committee and workers of the hungwei textile machinery plant in shansi province, north china, have displayed a communist spirit in helping other factories with manpower, materials and technique, and still reached their annual production goal this year ahead of time. total value of the textile machinery is 80 per cent over the highest level in the plant's history. this is a contribution to the rapid development of china's textile and chemical fibre making industry.

the plant is one of china's biggest manufacturers of such equipment, supplying 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions with its products. the revolutionary committee of the plant has firmly grasped the struggle between the two lines and led the workers in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this helped overcome the ideas of narrow departmentalism that some people had. following chairman mao's teaching "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account", the workers strive to complete the jobs they do in co-ordination with other units promptly, paying attention to quality and quantity, and help other units as an important political responsibility.

units developing the chemical fibre industry in all parts of china order more and more spinning pumps to control the flow from the spinning nozzle head of the chemical fibre making equipment. because the pump is a high precision machine, the plant used to think that it was the only plant that could make it. the workers this year put their finger on this elitist thinking which is detrimental to co-ordination and obstructs production. taking the interest of socialism as a whole into account, the workers are showing the comrades of other factories how to make this pump, while increasing production. many factories can now make this kind of pump.

the revolutionary workers of the plant are ready to shoulder the heaviest tasks, taking difficulties on themselves and making things easier for others. a new chemical fibre making mill ordered 50 cord spinning machines from the plant for delivery at the end of september. but the mill was going up so fast that it needed the equipment three months earlier. the plant's cadres and workers wanted to serve socialist construction so they met the factory's request within 68 days by working hard and overcoming many difficulties. they sent 40 workers to help the mill install the machines.

when the plant heard that the nearby tungfanghung (the east is red) textile mill wanted to try to change over to high-speed spindles this january, the plant organized a group of workers to help. they joined the mill's workers in changing the spindles in one section into high-speed spindles after three months of experiments. they also learned from the textile workers how to reduce roller laps after the spindle is speeded up. with this knowledge they made the technical alterations that eliminated the washing and electroplating of 390,000 sets of rollers. this saves the state a large sum of money.

one type of spinning machine the plant produced before 1966 no longer meets the need of production, because the textile workers have constantly improved their technique. the workers and technicians of the plant decided that improvement of the driving part would make it suitable to high speed spindles. the plant revolutionary committee sent men to help improve 1,300 spinning machines of this type in wide use and won praise for this from the mills.

the plant in recent years has also helped fraternal factories with manpower. in the past three years the plant has sent more than 400 skilled workers and technicians to new enterprises where they have played a big role.

COAL INDUSTRY

Kwangtung Province Doubles Coal Output

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 25, 1970)

twice as much coal has been produced in kwangtung province as last year and by december 5, the 1970 production target had been topped by 12.5 per cent.

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province led the work under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they fully aroused the people to develop the industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

total capacity of state-owned mines built and put into operation this year is four times that of last year. nearly five times as many small coal pits were built and put into operation this year as in 1969. the great achievements in mine construction provide a solid basis for realizing the province's aim of self-sufficiency in coal.

kwangtung has extensive coal deposits. but it was long dependent on the north for coal for industry and consumer use because the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents prevented the development of the coal industry in the southern provinces. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary people made deep-going, sustained criticism of the crimes committed by liu shao-chi and company in undermining coal production. this raised the people's enthusiasm and consciousness in mining coal for the revolution. a mass campaign to locate coal deposits and build mines swept the province. the revolutionary committees at all levels firmly carried out the general line for building socialism and the policy of walking on two legs which chairman mao formulated. this includes the simultaneous development of large, medium-sized and small enterprises and the simultaneous use of modern and simple methods of production. as a result, large, medium-sized and small coal mines have developed.

the major mines this year were built by relying on the masses and starting with simple methods and gradually passing on to modern ones. in building a medium-sized drift mine under the meitien mining administration, the miners

showed the revolutionary spirit of the taching oilfield workers in setting up their enterprise by self-reliance and hard struggle. they began with such simple tools as sledge-hammers, chisels and hand picks to open the hill-side mine more than 1,000 metres above sea level. they gradually achieved semi-mechanization and mechanization in the course of construction. they began to dig coal before the project was completed. it took them just eight months to reach the designed capacity.

while state-owned mines were being built, the poor and lower-middle peasants in different parts of the province located coal deposits and started to mew coal. they found rich deposits in the mountainous areas. they even discovered coal under rice fields and on islands. this gives the lie to the allegation "kwangtung has no coal."

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the shaokuan and meinsien administrative regions led the poor and lower-middle peasants in setting up enterprises with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they set up over 2,000 small coal pits on the hills in a short time. daily output averages 7,000 to 8,000 tons.

the industrial, communications and commercial departments in the province broke down the barriers between trades and gave full play to the communist style of work and the socialist spirit of co-ordination. they helped the building of mines and small pits by providing equipment, technical skills and other assistance.

INDUSTRY

Southwest China City Fulfills 1970 Industrial Plan Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 25, 1970)

workers on the industrial front in chengtu, southwest china, fulfilled the 1970 state production plan 40 days ahead of time through the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

total industrial output value this year is 40.6 per cent higher than the previous record and labour productivity is 22.6 per cent higher.

the output of major products including steel, pig iron, electric motors, machine tools, bearings and antibiotics increased two to eight times respectively, compared with the previous records.

from january to october, the city introduced 2,900 technical innovations, including the adoption of such advanced techniques as fluidic control, electronic control and shuttleless weaving.

512 new products were turned out in the same period. among them are motor vehicles, tractors, single crystal silicon and equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants and hydro-electric power stations.

the quality of products improved and the consumption of major raw materials and cost were reduced.

all this is attributed to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought by the workers, who have followed the example of the taching oilfield, the national pace-setter in industry, and firmly adhered to the party's general line for building socialism.

the revolutionary committee and workers of the chengtu spare parts plant have conscientiously studied chairman mao's "on practice", "on contradiction" and other brilliant philosophic works, and criticized such metaphysical viewpoints as "standardization in enterprises brooks no change" and "all potential has been tapped". taking workers of the taching oilfield as their example, they have kept tapping the potential of the plant and scored one success after another. working hard and ingeniously, they fulfilled the 1970 production plan in nine months.

the chengtu electric wire factory, which for more than a decade confined itself to eight types of products, has turned out 35 new products this year. the factory revolutionary committee has put politics in command and led the workers in breaking down fetishes. by combining modern methods with those of their own devising, they have made a complete set of equipment. this has helped the factory fulfil its 1970 production plan ahead of time and treble its output this year.

led by the chengtu municipal revolutionary committee, a campaign for socialist coordination has been launched throughout the city. two new types of tractors were produced in just two months thanks to coordination and mutual support among 93 factories. at the same time, workers of different trades have pooled their efforts in producing motor vehicles, polycrystalline silicon and equipment for small chemcial fertilizer plants. these have filled up a gap in the local industry and made a contribution to the state.

factories of the city have strived to make fuller use of local resources in increasing production this year. they have turned out synthetic fibre, non-ferrous metals and large numbers of other new products to meet the needs of industry, agriculture and the people.

MACHINE TOOLS INDUSTRY

Peking Exhibition of Machine Tools Made by Hsien-Run Plants

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1970)

an exhibition of machine tools made by county-run farm machinery plants throughout china is being held here under the auspices of the first ministry of machine building. on display are a large number of machine tools from such plants and other county factories in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. they were made by workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who pooled their wisdom and efforts in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they hold high the banners of "in industry, learn from taching" and "in agriculture, learn from tachai" under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism. the exhibits demonstrate the invincible power of mao tsetung thought.

the great leader chairman mao's instruction "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" points to the bright prospects for china's agriculture. through keeping the initiative in our own hands and by relying on our own efforts, around 90 per cent of china's counties have set up farm machinery plants. they have double the amount of machine tools than before the great proletarian cultural revolution. a farm machinery making and repair network covers the production brigade, commune and county levels in many regions and has contributed to good harvests for several years running. this is graphically illustrated by the various types of machines on display.

the farm machinery plant of the fuhsin mongolian autonomous county in liaoning province is typical of the self-reliance displayed. its workers were determined to help the poor and lower-middle peasants transform nature and end backwardness in production. they worked hard to make equipment on their own so as to turn out more and better farm implements and machines. they persisted in studying and applying the three constantly read articles by chairman mao in a living way. in the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains" described in one of these articles, they set up furnaces and ovens and made 400 tons of pig iron and 500 tons of coke, turned out or renovated 26 machines and produced more than 70 types of farm implements and machines in less than a year. they made or renovated several dozen other machine tools to supply to a dozen or more brigades and communes in the county during the cultural revolution.

works in the autonomous county have repaired or manufactured more than one million farm implements and machines of various types. the county can make major repairs on farm machines, the commune less complicated ones and the brigade minor ones. most processing of farm produce and by-products has been mechanized.

a radical change has taken place in the county. average grain output in the best years was 750 kilogrammes per hectare. now the county has more than 60 production teams which have reached the target of three tons of grain per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development.

machine tools made by the workers of wuchin county in kiangsu province are on display. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of the county themselves made 113 simple, multiple-purpose and highly efficient machine tools, including universal grinding machines and horizontal boring machines, to supply to eight repair centres in the county. thus a network for making and repairing farm machinery involving works at the county, district and commune levels has come into being. the tractors and diesel engines made by wuchin county are used to mechanize farming and do drainage and irrigation tasks for people's communes and production brigades. grain output is being increased.

small and simple pieces of equipment shown at the exhibition are warmly praised by the visitors. they are low in cost, highly efficient, simple and easy to use. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company clamoured that only foreign machines could make and repair farm machinery. the exhibition refutes the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacy with facts. equipment designed and made by workers, peasants and soldiers solved many problems which foreign equipment did not. they have made various kinds of farm machinery and parts. all this

shows the tremendous wisdom and inexhaustible creativeness of the labouring people.

on display is a grinding machine made of steel and stone which was devised by the shanghai hunghsing measuring instruments plant. when a push button is pressed, the granite work table moves to and fro quickly and smoothly and within a few minutes a workpiece with a seventh grade surface finish is ground. the transmission is made of steel; the machine bed, the vertical column and the slide way of the grinding machine are made of granite. it uses only 250 kilogrammes of steel. compared with foreign grinding machines of the same type, it takes 70 per cent less rolled steel and the cost is one-fourth. machine tools of steel and stone are of great practical importance in supporting agriculture. china's mountain areas abound in hard stones which can by used to make the stands, machine beds and work tables. the addition of transmission equipment made of metal can produce different kinds of simple machine tools.

a set of small ingenious machinery for agriculture called "ants" equipment and put on display by the shanghai no. 9 machine tool plant and other enterprises draws a great number of visitors. when different push buttons are pressed various "ants" begin to work. there is a cylinder boring machine which is described as "an ant climbing a tree"; there is also a boring machine for making brake drums which operates inside the workpiece and is described as "an ant going into the belly". these "ants" are operated either pneumatically or by electric motors. some look like portable drilling machines or small microscopes. such "ants" do certain items of work which foreign equipment cannot do. for example, the boring machine for making brake drums which is used for repairing the brakes of motor vehicles and tractors has retractable cutters that can bore brake drums of various sizes, yet it weighs only one seventeenth as much as foreign equipment and is ten times more accurate. in places without electricity it can be hand-operated. the pneumatic crank shaft grinding machine is simple and versatile. when a crank shaft is put on the work table any part of it can be ground with a five-kilogramme grinding head. it used to be asserted that a complicated five-ton crank shaft grinding machine must be used. now this long-standing convention has been smashed.

the workers made these machines by studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and combining modern methods with those of their own devising. the good points of such machinery are that they are small, light, highly efficient and of wide use. the heaviest weighs 73 kilogrammes and the lightest five. they can be used to make and repair crank shafts, cylinders and valves and other precision parts of agricultural power and transportation machinery. such equipment blazes a new trail for the county and commune farm machinery plants in equipping themselves and repairing and making farm machinery.

also shown is a multiple-purpose machine tool which has a head stock and a tool holder. a shaper is installed in the lower-part and on both sides of the machine head are a bench drilling machine and a sharpener. there is no need to add accessories; turning, planing, drilling and grinding can be done separately or simultaneously. the whole machine weighs only a little over one ton and is operated by a small electric motor.

this multiple-purpose machine tool was designed and made jointly by veteran worker sung yu-ko and other workers of the "august first" farm machinery plant of licheng county of shantung province. when they decided to make the multiple-purpose machine tool, somebody said: "if we want to make modern equipment, there are blueprints. we can make some lathes, and grinding, planing and drilling machines separately. that'll do exclamation" but sung yu-ko said: "no, it won't. if we just transplant some models mechanically and produce many machine tools, they cost a lot and are not so efficient. how can we live up to the expectations of the poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation" he pondered over the problem again and again and devised a machine tool that incorporates lathe turning, planing, drilling and grinding to meet actual needs. his idea won the support of the leadership and the workers. in the course of designing and making the machine tool, they made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts and overcame one difficulty after another. they produced the machine in a little over two months. it proves the verity of chairman mao's teaching "the lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant".

STEEL INDUSTRY

Sinkiang Sets Up Small Iron and Steel Enterprises

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 25, 1970)

the cadres and masses of all nationalities in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, have restored and built a number of small iron and steel plants this year, in addition to expanding existing iron and steel enterprises. this is being done in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the new plants have played an important role in serving local industry, agriculture and livestock breeding.

work started on most in 1958, the year of the great leap forward. but all of them were later ordered stopped due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, nioden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. since the beginning of this year, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have led the revolutionary masses of various nationalities in sustained and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism. they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies such as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. this greatly heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. in kangsu, paicheng and fukang they quickly built iron and steel plants.

the leadership at all levels relies on the mass movement in running the iron and steel enterprises and encourages mass initiative. by relying on the masses, it was possible to

set up small blast furnaces quickly in the fukang iron smelting plant. the masses were mobilized to hunt for iron deposits, to mine and dress iron ore, coke and limestone so as to supply blast furnaces.

FISHERY

China Gets Bigger Fish Catches This Year

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1970)

china's fish catches this year are far above the record year of 1969. the fishermen made a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and worked in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. catches by ten important fishing provinces and municipalities were 17 per cent more from january to october than in the corresponding period of last year.

the fishermen persisted in studying chairman mao's works every day, whether they were in port or out at sea. they held meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of chairman mao's works, and made more conscious efforts to fish for the revolution. they regard greater output as a contribution to china's socialist construction and world revolution.

with tremendous enthusiasm, they started fishing earlier than usual. the fishermen of liaoning province went to sea one month earlier than last year, sailing through ice floes. kwangtung province had a lot of rain and overcast days in the first half of this year, but the fishermen kept at their tasks. output by the end of the third quarter was 10 per cent more than in the same period of 1969.

apart from the modern state fishing fleet, the coastal fishing people's communes or production brigades have raised the level of mechanization by adding more motorized boats" or renovating their present boats. this enabled the fishermen to go out to sea further.

in the past year, the fishermen have carried out sustained and deep-going criticism of such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as material incentives and "san tzu yi pao" (note) peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi to undermine collectivization of fishing. they have come to understand more profoundly that the socialist collective road pointed out by chairman mao leads to a bright future for them. the fishermen adhere to chairman mao's teaching on "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". by their collective wisdom and efforts, they have constantly raised their output. the changtzutao fishing commune in liaoning province built a small shipyard to build and repair fishing boats. it did this with its own funds and indigenous methods during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this enabled the commune to motorize all 154 fishing boats. the commune's catches shot to 18,000 tons in 1969, and it is expected to reach 20,000 tons this year.

breeding of fish and other marine products goes along with fishing. many fishing communes or production brigades have

set up centres to breed kelp, laver and mussels, clams and oysters, sea horses, pearl oysters, abalone and other valuable marine products. apart from breeding kelp, practically no such production was undertaken before liberation. kelp breeding has developed rapidly since liberation, spreading from the north to the south. the total kelp breeding acreage this year is twice that of 1965 and 30 per cent more than in 1969.

inland fish breeding has also been developed, following the successful artificial fertilizing of fresh-water fish roe in 1958. people's communes or production brigades in many areas, including mountainous regions where fish formerly was not raised, use lakes, reservoirs and ponds to breed fish. this augments their income and thus promotes agricultural mechanization. the mud of the fish ponds provides good organic manure for agriculture.

the fishermen have followed chairman mao's teaching "while mainly engaging in agricultural production (including forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fisheries),... when conditions permit, they should collectively run some small factories." while developing fishery, they have reclaimed farmland from the sea and waste land and set up small plants to consolidate and develop the collective economy. 30 per cent of the fishing communes in kiangsu province became self-sufficient in grain this year. in fukien province, 110 fishing production brigades set up farming centres and reclaimed 6,000 hectares.

the tayutao fishing brigade in shantung province caught fish mainly in fixed nets in the past and output was unstable. learning from the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the tachai production brigade, the fishermen built motorized boats and began deep water fishing after 1964.

it also set up a fish breeding centre, a farm, a shipyard that serves the fishing fleet, a rope and net making workshop and a workshop for making multi-purpose use of material. the collective economy grew rapidly. fish output came to 9,000 tons in 1969, and the total income of the brigade, including industry and agriculture, amounted to 3.9 million yuan, more than double that before the cultural revolution. fish output this year showed an increase over last year's.

note: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households (boats)

SOYABEAN HARVEST

Northeast China Provinces Achieve Good Soyabean Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1970)

china's main soyabean producers, heilungkiang and kirin provinces in northeast china, report good harvests, along with good results in grain. the cadres and commune members conscientiously have carried out chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the per hectare yield of soyabean in heilungkiang province was 40 per cent higher than last year and the total output rose 33 per cent. in kirin province, the per hectare yield increased 30 per cent over last year and the total output 50 per cent.

while making production plans last spring, the cadres and masses learned from the communist spirit of devotion to the collective and the country displayed by the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants and enlarged sown area according to state plan. they adopted many measures to raise per-unit yield. the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres summed up experience in raising output and did away with crude cultivation. they conscientiously carried out the eight-point charter of agriculture (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improved farm implements). after sowing, they tended the fields carefully to ensure the good growth of the crops.

in deepening the mass movement to learn from tachai, the poor and lower-middle peasants in kirin province this year made sharp revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "putting money in command" and "material incentives" and strengthened their will to farm for the revolution. the methods of mixed planting and inter-planting of grain and beans were accepted in various places, bringing the potential of the fields into full play and raising output.

AGRICULTURE

North China Brigade Overcomes Alkali, Increases Grain Output

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 24, 1970)

a north china brigade this year got a per hectare yield of 3.1 tons as against 0.6 tons five years ago, thanks to the work by its members and cadres in transforming alkaline land in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle during the mass movement to learn from tachai.

the yangchiayuan brigade of tungshuangtang commune in chinghai county, a low-lying alkaline area of heilungkang in hopei province, began to transform its alkaline land in 1965. several years of hard struggle have resulted in a well-knit network of canals and ditches so that output on the formerly alkaline land this year topped the target set by the national progrmme for agricultural development. the state supplied grain to the brigade every year before 1967. in the past

four years, the brigade has been able to have 275 tons of grain to sell to the state. collective grain reserves and public funds have also increased remarkably.

over one-third of the brigade's 300 hectares produced no crop in the past; the per hectare yield of another 140 hectares of alkali land was only 0.45 tons. in 1965, the brigade members conscientiously studied chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" to learn the spirit of the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants in transforming nature. inspired and grasping the lesson, they were determined to follow the tachai example by working hard and relying on themselves to control the alkali and raise output.

the brigade party branch mobilized the masses to improve the soil. it organized a 12-member investigation group composed of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and young militiamen and headed by the party branch secretary. the group conducted experiments to determine how to control alkali. they spent a dozen days studying the topography of the low-lying land and water and held more than 20 discussions. this led to a clear understanding of the topography, soil, alkali content and growth of the seedlings.

a 20 hectare alkali tract which had long failed to yield harvests was selected as an experimental plot to get experience. more than 100 militiamen worked hard on it, led by a member of the party branch committee. they dug more than 40 ditches involving 68,000 cubic metres of earthwork to lead in river water to wash the land that they had levelled and drain off alkali. they had a good wheat harvest.

the experiment as well as the study and successful experience of other units helped the brigade understand how alkali comes and goes with water. in the light of this, the cadres and masses summed up their successful experience in excavating drainage ditches, building raised fields to avoid waterlogging, improving soil, irrigating, afforestation and building roads, for the purpose of bringing the alkali under control. these six points supplement each other and each plays its own role. then they set about digging trunk and branch drainage canals and furrows to avoid waterlogging and drain off alkali. they built raised plots with the earth removed in digging ditches to lower the water level, increasing the mellow soil layer and preventing the rise of alkali. they also improved soil, levelled land, dug ditches and sank wells so as to wash away alkali in normal times and water the fields when there is a dry spell. they planted trees to absorb alkali and protect canals and ditches. the fallen tree leaves were used as compost. they also built roads while digging ditches to facilitate transportation.

since summing up their experience in controlling alkali, the masses have displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and kept improving the soil throughout the year.

after hard struggle lasting several winters and springs, the brigade has dug 310 big and small ditches totalling 160 kilometres and involving 1.2 million cubic metres of earthwork. it has sunk 170 wells and planted 1.2 million trees. more than 200,000 work days were devoted to these projects.

MEDICAL

Chinese Army Doctor Devises New Method For Treating Neurological Disorders

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 24, 1970)

chinese army doctor kuo shu-su has devised a simple method for treating neurasthenia, cutaneous neuritis, sciatic neuralgia and other common neurological disorders, achieving good results.

this success stems from his conscientious efforts to study chairman mao's philosophic works and apply dialectical materialism to medical science.

kuo shu-su is attached to a hospital belonging to the tsinan units of the chinese people's liberation army. he joined the army at the age of 15 in 1947 and became a medical orderly. after china's liberation he became a full-fledged doctor. he attended courses at a medical college twice, but found that the methods of treatment described in the textbook were not very effective in treating some common ailments of the nervous system.

he turned to chairman mao's philosophic writings. chairman mao teaches: "they (correct ideas) come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." kuo shu-su said to himself that the knowledge contained in book was necessary since it summed up the practical experience of predecessors. deep knowledge of the causes of disorders of the nervous system and proper methods of treatment could be acquired only through repeated practice. accordingly he made investigation and study among the patients. through extensive clinical work he gradually grasped the laws governing these ailments.

neurasthenia is the most common of these nervous complaints. the symptoms arise from excitative and inhibitive mal-functioning of the nervous system.

chairman mao teaches: "of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary. the principal aspect is the one playing the leading role in the contradiction. the nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position."

kuo shu-su thought: people work vigorously during the day and sleep at night; this is a normal alternation of excitation and inhibition. in the neurasthenic, nerve excitation fails to function properly in the daytime and inhibition at night; the normal pattern of nervous function is disrupted. of the two aspects of the contradiction, nervous excitation and inhibition, the former plays the leading role. the workers, peasants and soldiers sleep at night so as to take part in revolution and production again the following day. therefore, stress in treating neurasthenia should be laid on excitation. some bourgeois "neuro-pathologists" have maintained for decades that stress should be put on inhibition, and they prescribe sleeping pills for insomnia. practice shows that this is very ineffective in curing insomnia.

kuo shu-su made up his mind to discard this old method and instead increase excitation of neurasthenic patients in the daytime since this might lead to proper inhibition at night.

Kuo Shu-su first tested the method he proposed to use on himself in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. He lost consciousness once, in the course of an experiment. After he came to, he recited "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", and continued the experiment until he solved the problem. He finally refined the method by repeated experiments. With this method he cured a patient who had suffered from neurasthenia for more than 20 years. The treatment took only three days. He cured over 90 per cent of the more than 3,000 neurasthenics he has treated over the past two years.

Lumbago is quite common among the labouring people. Kuo Shu-su went down to the ranks to share the P.L.A. fighters' lives so as to study the cause and pattern of the ailment. He hammered, chiselled and transported stones and gravel with the fighters at construction sites; he worked alongside them in cold sea water. By taking part in physical labour, he experienced various kinds of back ache and searched for the causes. Acute back strain he found, resulted from violent muscular spasms and chronic lumbago was caused by fatigue and tension of the muscles in the lumbar region over a long period of time. He treated lumbago by the method of stimulation, which proved successful.

With these achievements behind him Kuo Shu-su studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works still more consciously and arduously. He scientifically analyzed contradictions in various ailments and their development and made repeated advances in medical treatment.

He used Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts in analyzing cutaneous neuritis that a fighter had suffered from for more than four years. Inflammation was characterized, he thought, by redness, swelling, heat, pain, pus and functional disturbance; cutaneous neuritis had none of these symptoms, but was characterized by numbness. Kuo Shu-su found after study and investigation that the disease was caused by damp and cold. The patient's sense of touch invariably declined and the affected area became numb, but sensation did not disappear entirely. Kuo Shu-su analyzed the condition and concluded that the numbness was superficial, and the essence of the problem was inhibition of nerves in the lumbar region. Once the inhibition was eliminated, the disease could be cured. He successfully treated this fighter with the new method.

The hospital where Kuo Shu-su works has cured 380 cases of cutaneous neuritis by this method.

Effective Treatment for Disease Endemic in North China Hsien

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 24, 1970)

A people's war to prevent and treat endemic kaschin-beck disease was highly successful this year. The people in Antse County, Shansi Province, made great efforts to do this in implementing Chairman Mao's great principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian line on health and medical work.

kaschin-beck disease is endemic in antse county and seriously undermines health. the patient is undersized, has enlargement and tenderness in the joints and muscle atrophy. women have difficulty in giving birth.

in addition to cruel exploitation and oppression by the feudal landlords before liberation, the antse poor and lower-middle peasants also suffered from kaschin-beck disease. many families died out, villages were deserted and many people were forced to move to other places.

under the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants came into their own politically and economically after liberation. much work has been done to prevent and treat kaschin-beck disease. an endemic disease prevention and treatment station was set up in shansi in 1958 and many medical workers were sent to antse county to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants.

however, the work was led astray because the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on health and medical work. they thought that these young medical workers could achieve nothing since foreigners had failed after long research. accepting the hypothesis of fogeign experts that kaschin-beck disease is caused by a kind of bacteria in grain, they asked the medical workers to make a general investigation that continued several years without result. the work was done in isolation from the masses and concrete circumstances.

the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at various levels and with the help of medical teams from the people's liberation army, the antse people started a large-scale prevention and treatment campaign this year. after half a year's hard work, they have scored remarkable achievements. a general investigation was conducted throughout the county. it was discovered that the disease is not caused by a bacteria in grain. they grasped the laws in preventing and treating the disease and thus, a good foundation was laid for rooting it out.

people were given treatment during the investigation. about 95 per cent of the patients have improved. the p.l.a. medical teams helped them adopt new methods of acupuncture and local medicinal herbs. over 60 per cent of the patients no longer have symptoms of the disease. some people who were paralyzed anywhere from several years to twenty years recovered their health; some children are growing and some women can now give birth without difficulty. successful treatment of the disease has improved the labour force and the rate of work attendance is far higher than last year's.

in their work of prevention and treatment, with the help of p.l.a. medical teams, the revolutionary committees at all levels in antse county have also trained more than 800 barefoot doctors and 1,020 medical attendants and set up a co-operative medical service throughout the whole county.

our great leader chairman mao points out: "many of the diseases most harmful to man, such as schistosomiasis, diseases formerly considered incurable, we now are able to treat. in short, the people can see the great road open before them.". after half a year's struggle, the antse people have seen the great road open before them. they are full of vitality and enthusiasm and have new militancy.

a veteran poor peasant of a brigade of the loyun commune had not stepped out of his door for seven years because he had the disease. after treatment, he can now take part in field work. he said: "it's chairman mao who has given me a second life. though i am old, i will closely follow chairman mao and contribute my share to socialist construction."

OBITUARY

Comrade Tan Fu-jen Dies

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 23, 1970)

comrade tan fu-jen, member of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, member of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, deputy to the third national people's congress, political commissar of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, died in kunming on december 18, 1970 at the age of 60.

comrade tan fu-jen joined the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in february of 1928 and joined the communist party of china in may of the same year. he successively served as company and regimental political commissar, director of division political department, brigade, column and corps political commissar, provincial command political commissar, the second political commissar of the p.l.a. wuhan units and the political commissar of the p.l.a. engineering corps.

comrade tan fu-jen was always loyal to chairman mao and the party. he followed chairman mao in making revolution for decades, served the people whole-heartedly and made contributions to the party and to the cause of the revolution.

a memorial meeting for comrade tan fu-jen was held jointly by the p.l.a. kunming units and the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee this afternoon. the memorial meeting was attended by leading members of the p.l.a. kunming units and the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, representatives of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses, members of comrade tan fu-jen's family and his comrades-in-arms.

comrade wang pi-cheng, a leading member of the p.l.a. kunming units, officiated at the memorial meeting. comrade chou hsing, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a memorial speech at the meeting.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese, Albanian Table Tennis Players Give Exhibition Performance in Tirana

(ATSA-English Tirana, Dec. 23, 1970)

the chinese table tennis team and the albanian table tennis team gave their first friendly exhibition performance at the "partisan gymnasium" here yesterday evening. the performance was warmly welcomed by the spectators.

among the spectators were spiro koleka and xhafer spahiu, vice-chairmen of the council of ministers of albania; abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; petrit dume, chief of the general staff of the albanian people's army; thoma deljana, minister of education and culture; and halim buda, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to albania keng piao and staff members of the chinese embassy were also present.

a huge portrait of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and a huge portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, were put up in the gymnasium. there were also chinese and albanian national flags and streamers inscribed with the following slogans: "long live albanian-chinese militant friendship exclamation", "long live the central committee of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung exclamation"

holding high chinese and albanian national flags and shouting "enver-mao tsetung", table tennis players of the two countries, bouquets in hand, entered the hall arm in arm amid imposing musical strains. at that moment, extremely enthusiastic applause and cheers burst out in the hall.

after the national anthems of china and albania were played, dervish lisi, vice-chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission, and chao hsi-wu, leader of the chinese table tennis team, spoke. they highly praised the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and sportsmen of albania and china and expressed the deep conviction that the mutual visits of the sportsmen of the two countries are not only conducive to the physical culture of the two countries but will enhance the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

after the speeches, members of the two table tennis teams exchanged their team flags, presented each other with bouquets, warmly shook hands with and embraced each other.

then, the chinese and albanian players gave a splendid friendship performance. their skill and staunch militancy repeatedly drew warm applause from the spectators.

after the performance, spiro koleka, xhafer spahiu, abdyl kellezi and other albanian comrades came to the performance ground together with ambassador keng piao and cordially shook hands with the chinese and albanian table tennis players, congratulating them on their successful performance. they posed for a photo with the players.

Comrades Kellezi, Treska Give Dinner in Honor of Chinese Guests

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 24, 1970)

abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society, and misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of the working team of the chinese ministry of water conservancy and electric power led by its vice-minister chien cheng-ying, the chinese gymnastic team led by fu chih-huing and the chinese table tennis team led by chao hsi-wu.

the dinner was also attended by thoma deljana, minister of education and culture; rahamn hanku, vice-minister of construction; reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and rexhep doda, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission.

chinese ambassador to albania keng piao and other diplomats of the chinese embassy, as well as chinese engineers, technicians, scientific and educational workers working in albania were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Ambassador Keng Piao

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 24, 1970)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, today received comrade keng piao, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of albania, who will be leaving his post for home.

comrade nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs of albania, was present on the occasion.

the reception took place in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodon Sihanouk Issues 12th Message to Khmer Nation (Part One)

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here today his 12th message to the khmer nation (part one). the full text of the message (part one) reads:

dear compatriots,

in my previous message, i have presented to our nation obvious proofs of the criminal responsibility that the lon nol-sirik matak gang and its master, u.s. imperialism, should bear for deliberately unleashing the big war in our khmer motherland.

in the present message, i shall present to you proofs and evidence coming from the traitors themselves and from the press of the united states, their employer, which show very clearly that not only have lon nol and his gang pocketed 300 million dollars in return for changing the peace and independence of cambodia of the time of sihanouk into the flames of a big war. but these vile traitors have also odiously and insistently asked their three masters, the u.s. imperialists, the saigon vietnamese and the bangkok thais, to dispatch their armed forces to cambodia and particularly to send their heavy planes to conduct bombing and strafing, killing the khmer people in this way and reducing the khmer country to ashes.

certain phnom penh citizens are not aware of this tragic reality because under the false "democracy" of the lonnolites they are denied the freedom to listen to foreign radios as they used to do in the time of sihanouk; moreover, the local radio and press, despicable tools of the traitors, indulge only in lying and hiding the truth.

the lon nol gang strives to make the phnom penh citizens, "prisoners" of the fascist dictatorship of the traitors, believe that the people and buddhist monks in our provinces are being killed and are suffering from all kinds of miseries and disaster solely because of the "communists".

all the peoples of the world know that communism is by its very nature for the people. communism is accepted, advances and triumphs in the world only by being at "one" with the people.

in cambodia, our national liberation army can exist and win victories only because of the people, that is, the population (secular and religious citizens) of the provinces, districts and villages. it is the people who are the prop and basis of the national united front of cambodia and its national liberation army; the very thing that has enabled them to liberate two thirds of the country by now.

moreover, our people's forces have only "ground" troops without heavy artillery and armoured cars. we have no air force, no helicopters, no bombs, no napalms, no gas or toxic chemicals, all the "things" possessed by our enemies for destroying our country, reducing to ashes hundreds and thousands of our cities, districts and villages, and for killing hundreds

of thousands of our unarmed and defenceless civilians. the catastrophes which befall the khmer nation, its indescribable miseries and sufferings, its innumerable sorrows and the destruction of the whole of cambodia (up to the present day, only three cities -- phnom penh, battambang and pursat -- are relatively spared) -- all this is the abominable and arch-criminal work of the lon nol-sirik matak gang which alone should answer before the nation and history for its crimes unpardonable by our people and our n.u.f.c.

in this regard, allow me to present the following proofs fully establishing the guilt of lon nol and his arch-criminal "republic", who initiated the air aggression and urged time and again the americans, thais and saigonese to send aeroplanes to completely demolish cambodia and its provinces, districts, villages and cities and to kill the khmer people who remain faithful to the trinity of "nation-religion-throne" and to the ideals of national independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, peace and progress. in the second part of the present message, i shall present to you evidence showing that the war planes of the united states, thailand, thieu-ky and lon nol alone are responsible, totally responsible, for the miseries, sufferings, ruin and death of khmer citizens, non-combatant civilians without any arms to defend themselves, khmer civilians whom the radio and press of the lon nol-sirik matak gang call "vietcong and north vietnamese soldiers" exclamation.

x x x x

chapter i -- proofs establishing that it is lon nol himself who has deliberately asked the air force of his masters to destroy cambodia and carry out genocide against its people.

proof no. 1: the american agency u.p.i. revealed in its cable dated july 31, 1970: "general sosthene fernandez said lon nol has formally requested u.s. b-52 bombers, f-4 fantoms to support assaults."

proof no. 2: the american agency a.p. revealed on october 5, 1970: "the (lon nol's) cambodians requested increased presence of american fighter-bombers."

proof no. 3: a.p. revealed on july 23, 1970: "lon nol admitted that the thai air force was bombing cambodian territory but did not specify the area."

it is futile for lon nol to refuse to say which provinces and regions of cambodia that he permits his thai masters to bomb; the american press has taken it upon itself to disclose that these provinces and regions are, among others, siemreap-angkor, phnom krom, battambang, oddar meanchey and preach vihear.

thailand for its part strives to cover up its crimes by asserting that it is completely respectful to the buddhist religion. in reality, this does not prevent it from intensively bombing our ancient pagodas and temples obviously with lon nol's unreserved permission. for example, the evidence given by u.p.i. on july 30, 1970, said: "thai planes blasted phnom krom, a mountain studded with pagodas, south of siemreap, near the lake." this is an eloquent example of the policy of "salvation", of "raising the prestige of buddhism" of the criminal "republic" of lon nol exclamation

here is another piece of evidence given by a.p. on august 3, 1970: "air strikes were carried out around the siemreap-angkor area. cambodian officers there confirmed that u.s. f-105 jets came from bases in thailand."

this is what the lon nol gang calls their "safeguarding of the national patrimony bequeathed by our ancestors" exclamation

the lonnolites accuse the "vietnamese communists" of destroying (sic) angkor. according to evidence given by the u.s. press itself, it is the planes of the united states and thailand which alone are responsible for the destruction of our ancient pagodas and temples.

proof no. 4: u.p.i. revealed in its cable from san francisco on october 2, 1970, that "koun wick (lon nol's minister of foreign affairs) answered 'yes' several times when asked if u.s. planes are involved in bombing and strafing".

proof no. 5: u.p.i. revealed on october 8 this year that "at least part of admiral mac cain (commander of all american forces in the pacific)'s mission in coming to phnom penn was to discuss an increasing role for american air power in the cambodian war".

this is the "price", very heavy for our nation, that lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng and their ilk have to pay to u.s. imperialism in exchange for nixon's "grant" of 300 million dollars to these beastly traitors exclamation her majesty the queen, buddhist monks and my brother subjects:

my 12th message to the nation does not end here. I will read you the second part of the message four or five days later.

now, to conclude the first part of the message, i wish to read to you a very important letter of avowal. it was written clandestinely in november, 1970, by some intellectuals in kandal province and was mailed to us through a man who went to paris. as this was the first letter i received from the area controlled by the lon nol clique (compatriots in the liberated areas have sent me many such letters), it moved me greatly. i am deeply sympathetic with those subjects who are now in the clutches of the arch evil-doers. those people who set their hearts upon power, position and money have gone so far as to willingly create a great civil war and turn independent, neutral cambodia, which enjoyed a life of peace and happiness with royal blessing for 17 years, into an abyss of enslavement by u.s. imperialism, thailand and those in saigon.

i think that nothing is more important than the judgement made by these intellectuals in this letter with regard to the disgrace which our cambodian nation has suffered in the "lon nol-sirik matak dynasty" and its illegal, fraudulent "republic", a disgrace which was never seen in the nearly 2,000 years of history of the cambodian nation. the letter of avowal reads in full:

ever since the c.i.a. of the united states instigated the reactionary coup d'etat, the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng clique has turned cambodia from an oasis of peace into a blazing battleground. the aircraft of the u.s. imperialists and the saigon and bangkok puppets bombed out the achievements of the people's socialist community as well as the houses of the common people, whose indignation has been roused by the merciless massacre to an exceptional degree. the innocent cambodian people under the yoke of martial law may be shot to death wilfully on the pretext of "intriguing with the viet cong (i.e., the national united front of cambodia)", and the number of honest people killed may reach several hundred a day. a minor instance may clearly demonstrate the undeniable renegade ideology of the lon nol-sirik matak puppets. one morning in beng hamlet, muk kompoul

district, kandal province, when the villagers were fishing, five aircraft of the lon nol-sirik matak puppets suddenly flew over the area to carry out bombing and strafing, killing or wounding many honest residents. holy temples were turned into military camps. when their bombing and strafing had done damages to some places, they falsely charged the viet cong with bombing or burning this temple or that palace, and so forth. the lon nol-sirik matak clique which has betrayed the nation and the religion has perpetrated so many crimes that they cannot be counted easily.

it is ridiculous that lon nol boasted that the 7 million khmer people are on his side, that there is no longer a cambodian who still loves and is loyal to sihanouk, and that the cambodian people are longing for a republic, and so on. however, on october 9, the very day they proclaimed their so-called "republic", the traffic to the capital city was cut off to prevent the khmer people in the provinces, and especially those on the outskirts of the capital, from entering the city. this fully showed that except themselves, nobody ever shouted "long live my republic exclamation"

father samdech, our hearts are burning with hatred for the reactionary puppets lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng and son ngoc thanh who have spoiled the high honour of neutral cambodia under the leadership of the samdech. according to public opinion polls conducted among the cambodian people, the subjects, with the exception of some people in phnom penh and the provinces, remain loyal to father samdech, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia. whether in the liberated or non-liberated areas, they have been working for the liberation of the whole country and resolutely oppose the plans to divice cambodia engineered by the u.s. imperialists.

we are still convinced that so long as we remain alive we shall engage in activities within our reach to follow the chairman of the national united front of cambodia. although we are still living in the non-liberated area, we will not allow the lon nol reactionaries and their flunkeys to alter our patriotic ideals.

we request your highness, father samdech, not to make public our names in case that the lon nol-sirik matak reactionaries and their vassals might know us and persecute us on a framed-up charge.

father samdech, please convey our lofty respects to the royal government of national union of cambodia including samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and other members of the royal government. we wish the samdech and other gentlemen tremendous victories in the cause of liberating the country from the reactionary fetters of lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng, son ngoc thanh, in tam and sim var -- running dogs of u.s. imperialism.

long live father samdech exclamation

long live the royal government of national union exclamation

long live the national united front of cambodia exclamation

her majesty and queen, buddhist monks and compatriots,

the excellent letter of avowal from the subjects in kandal province concludes here. they are intellectuals and members of the royal khmer socialist youth.

now i have to say good-bye to you for the time being with deep lingering affection.

long live cambodia exclamation

CHINA AND DENMARK

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Industrial and Agricultural Construction Closes in Copenhagen

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 23, 1970)

a photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist industrial and agricultural construction successfully closed in copenhagen on december 20, according to a report from the danish capital.

the exhibition which opened on december 8 was jointly sponsored by the danish association for cultural relations with china and the chinese embassy in denmark.

present at the opening ceremony were svenebbesen, director of the press bureau of the danish foreign ministry, major-general d.a. weith-knudsen, garrison commander of copenhagen, and more than 150 people from various danish circles.

since its opening, the exhibition has received over 1,500 visitors. many visitors warmly praised the great achievements and progress made by the chinese people in socialist construction under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. after seeing the photos, a visitor said, "the exhibition vividly shows that china has been advancing by leaps and bounds. china's achievements in construction are enormous and leave a deep impression on people." another noted, "i wish the chinese people still greater victories in future." an overseas chinese said with emotion after visiting the exhibition, "since liberation, our motherland has really undergone tremendous changes. we compatriots residing abroad are proud of the great achievements scored by the motherland in various fields. all this should be attributed to the brilliant leadership of chairman mao."

a visitor said, "it is a victory for mao tsetung thought that new china has made such big progress in industry and agriculture in the 21 years since its founding." many wrote in the visitors' book, "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the exhibition will be held in arhus, randers and other cities.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 25, 1970)

the government delegation of the republic of mali led by charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left here for kwangchow by special plane this morning after visiting shanghai. it is accompanied on the tour by hsien hsin-ho, chinese vice-minister of light industry.

the delegation arrived in shanghai on the morning of december 23 from nanking for a friendly visit. upon its arrival in shanghai, the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, kao chih-jung and chang yi-ai, leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, as well as over 1,000 revolutionary people.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of the delegation. while proposing toasts, both wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and minister charles samba sissoko hoped that the militant unity between the people of china and mali would constantly develop.

during its stay in shanghai, the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the malu people's commune on the shanghai outskirts. it attended a performance of "the white-haired girl", a modern revolutionary ballet. wherever they went, the distinguished guests from mali were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses who beat drums and gongs to express the deep friendly feelings of the chinese people for the malian people.

assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, and ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who are accompanying the delegation on its tour, left shanghai by the same plane.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1970)

the korean technical delegation led by ho ryong ik, first vice-minister of metal industry of the democratic people's republic of korea, left peking for home by air today after a visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese ministry of metallurgical industry including chu hu-ning, yang tien-kuei and chang chen-chiang.

kim jae suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea Sends Message to Central Committee of Communist Party of China

(KCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received from the central committee of the workers' party of korea a message expressing gratitude for the congratulations on the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea and on the re-election of comrade kim il sung as general secretary of the central committee. the message reads in full as follows:

peking

central committee of the communist party of china:

the central committee of the workers' party of korea wishes to express heartfelt gratitude to the fraternal communist party of china and the chinese people for the warmest congratulations and revolutionary greetings you extended on the occasion of the fifth congress of our party and its re-election of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the people of our country, as general secretary of the central committee.

your warm congratulations are a tremendous support and encouragement for all our party members and working people in responding to the decisions of the party congress, further consolidating the socialist system in the northern half of the republic and accomplishing at an early date the revolutionary struggle for a sacred nationwide victory, and they fully demonstrate the militant solidarity and everlasting friendship and unity between the two parties and two peoples of korea and china.

our two peoples separated only by a river are friendly neighbours inseparably related to each other like the lips and the teeth.

the traditional friendship and unity between our two peoples have been cemented with blood in the flames of a protracted revolutionary struggle against the common enemy, and they can be undermined by no force whatever and are unbreakable.

in the future we will continue to march forward shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal chinese people -- our revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable ally -- in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and all other reactionary forces.

in the face of the might of the unity between the korean and chinese peoples, any aggressive activities of the imperialists can only meet with disastrous defeat.

we avail ourselves of this opportunity to warmly congratulate

all your party members and the fraternal chinese people on the achievements they have made in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the ninth party congress by rallying more closely round the party central committee with their great leader comrade mao tsetung as its head and comrade lin piao as its deputy head and working under its wise leadership. we also sincerely wish you still more successes in the future in the struggle to promote the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the central committee of the workers' party of korea

december 18, 1970, pyongyang

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Changsha for Nanning

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 24, 1970)

the viet nam table tennis delegation led by nguyen duy hung concluded its visit to changsha, capital of hunan province, and entrained here for nanning, capital of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, today.

the delegation arrived in changsha from wuhan in the evening of december 18. the next day, it paid a visit to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and was given a warm welcome by leading members of the shaoshan administrative regional revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed there and the revolutionary masses.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to chairman mao's birthplace. they warmly praised chairman mao on his great contributions in leading china's revolution and construction and warmly hailed the revolutionary friendship of both comrades and brothers and the militant unity between the people of viet nam and china.

the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet on december 20 to warmly welcome the vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

two excellent friendly exhibitions were given by the viet nam table tennis delegation and the hunan table tennis team in the evening of december 21 and 23. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity displayed by the players of the two countries during the exhibitions and their excellent skills won repeated warm applause.

watching the friendly exhibition on december 21 were yang shu-ken, a leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and a leading member of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command, and leading members of the hunan provincial and changsha municipal revolutionary

committees including li chen-chun and ching lin. vietnamese trainees in hunan also watched the exhibitions.

during their stay in changsha, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited places where chairman mao engaged in earlier revolutionary activities: the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, chingshuitang -- the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party -- and the hunan institute for self-study. they also attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" by the hunan theatrical troupe.

on its arrival at and departure from changsha, the viet nam table tennis delegation was given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by leading members of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. hunan provincial command and the changsha municipal revolutionary committee as well as representatives of hunan sportsmen.

Vietnam Power Construction Study Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1970)

the viet nam power construction study group led by vu quy, vice-minister of building of the democratic republic of viet nam, left peking for home by plane today, after its visit to china.

seeing the group off at the airport were leading members of the chinese departments concerned including tu hsing-yuan, chung yu-yi, jen pu-chai, wei yu-ming, lu ping and kung chi-shan.

also present at the airport were bui tam linh, charge d'affaires ad interim, and le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

during its stay in china, the group visited peking, shanghai and other places.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee Visits PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation with dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, as its head and nguyen van quang and dang mai van as its deputy heads, today visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army. they were given a rousing welcome by the commanders and fighters there.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by yu tai-chung, a leading member of the p.l.a. peking units, arrived this morning at the place where the unit was stationed. they attended a meeting held in their honour by the commanders and fighters, had a talk with them and was shown around. the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms lunched together in a very cordial atmosphere.

the place where the unit is stationed was festively bedecked today, red flags flying all around. a streamer carried by the p.l.a. men read: "a warm welcome to the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation". they shouted "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the three peoples of indo-china are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and other slogans in welcoming the comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. head of the delegation dang tran thi and other vietnamese comrades walked through the p.l.a. commanders and fighters lining both sides of the route amid the beating of drums and gongs, accepting their cordial greetings.

the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china hung side by side on the rostrum in the hall where the meeting of welcome was held. the hall resounded with stormy applause when dang tran thi, head, nguyen van quang and dang mai van, deputy heads, and all members of the delegation mounted the rostrum in the company of comrade yu tai-chung and leading members of the unit han lien-chien and chi kuei.

in an address of welcome, comrade chi kuei said: with sublime heroism the south vietnamese people, under the wise leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, have persisted in people's war and badly battered u.s. imperialism, a so-called super power, the most ferocious and brutal in the world. the great victories of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation sets a brilliant example for the people of the world, showing that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." in their protracted revolutionary struggle, the vietnamese people have accumulated extremely rich experience that we must learn modestly.

chi kuei said: the peoples and armies of china and viet nam are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe. we will firmly act upon the statement issued by the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese government on december 13, further heighten our vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, master combat skills and be always

ready to smash the u.s. aggressors. we will always unite, fight and win victory together with the heroic vietnamese people.

in his speech, head of the delegation dang tran thi scathingly denounced u.s. imperialism for its crimes of obstinately dragging on with its war of aggression against viet nam and of dispatching airplanes to bomb the northern part of viet nam. he said: u.s. imperialism cannot save itself from its utter defeat by means of military adventures. the vietnamese people are determined to abide by president ho chi minh's testament and hit hard at the u.s. gangsters till complete victory. the 14-million people of south viet nam and the kinsfolk of the whole country are determined to unite with the people of cambodia and laos and fight the u.s. aggressors until they are completely driven out of the three countries of indo-china.

dang tran thi said: in the protracted struggle against aggression by the u.s. imperialist gangsters, we armymen and people in south viet nam have received tremendous, timely, all-round and effective support and assistance from respected and beloved chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the fraternal chinese people's liberation army and chinese people. the warm and sincere feelings shown to the delegation during its current visit to china, the great rear area, once again demonstrate the profound friendship between the vietnamese and chinese peoples. this makes us feel, as chairman mao has said, that: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

after the speeches, the fighters' amateur theatrical group gave a performance of songs and dances hailing the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam as well as showing the revolutionization and militancy of the p.l.a.

during the talk between the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms, comrade han lien-chien told the delegation how this unit had grown up under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building. member of the delegation nuynh quang thuyen, intrepid fighter against u.s. aggressors, told the chinese commanders and fighters of the heroic deeds of the armed forces of south viet nam in their courageous fight against the u.s. gangsters.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the room of revolutionary culture and barracks of a company, a food-stuff processing shop, a rice-husking shop, a pig farm, an arms repair workshop and a pharmaceutical workshop, all run by the unit. they watched a shooting exhibition. wherever the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms went, they received a warm welcome from the chinese commanders and fighters.

Delegation of Central Committee of S.V.N.N.F.L. Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation led by dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, left here this morning by special plane to visit the southern part of china in the company of hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence. the delegation will join the revolutionary people of nanking, shanghai, changsha, kunming and nanning in celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

present at the airport to give a warm send-off to the envoys of friendship of the heroic south vietnamese people were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wu fa-hsien and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff, li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the p.l.a., and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

flying the national flag of china and the official flag of the republic of south viet nam, the peking airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and viet nam who are united in struggle. braving severe cold and filled with the profound proletarian internationalist feelings of the chinese people for the vietnamese people, over 4,000 peking workers, commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and red guards gathered at the airport to give the heroic south vietnamese comrades-in-arms a warm send-off. the crowd pledged firm support for the people of viet nam and all indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

when head of the delegation dang tran thi, deputy heads of the delegation nguyen van quang and dang hai van and others arrived at the airport by car from the guest house in the company of chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng and others, people beat drums and gongs and the airport was a scene of jubilation. as the vietnamese comrades-in-arms walked round to bid the crowd farewell, people waved national flags of china, official flags of the republic of south viet nam and bouquets, and shouted: "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation" "people of viet nam are sure to win exclamation people of the three countries of indo-china are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and other revolutionary slogans. young students did revolutionary dances. the crowd showed to the envoys of the heroic people of south viet nam the high admiration of the chinese people for the vietnamese people, the chinese people's heart-felt wish that the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia will win still greater victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and the chinese people's determination to unite with the people

of indo-china, fight by their side, and win victory together. head of the delegation dang tran thi and other distinguished vietnamese guests repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

before they enplaned, head of the delegation dang tran thi and others cordially shook hands with comrades huang yung-sheng, wu fa-hsien, chiu hui-tso, li teh-sheng, kuo mo-jo and others and embraced them.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were thiounn prasith, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, madame bui tan linh and embassy members; and members of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hua lo-keng, chi fang and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army yen chung-chuan, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, tseng kuo-hua, kuo chao, li chia-yi, chen shih-chu, lo hua-sheng, yu tai-chung, liu shao-wen, yuan hua-ping and li pao-chi;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wu ten, fang yi, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, chen ten-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, chou hua-min, sung chen-hsien, chung yu-yi, chen mao, shen chien, jen yun-chung, chu ta-cheng and wang kuo-chuan; and

representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, combat heroes and red guards shao kuo-yu, chao chin-hsi, liu chen-cheng, wang yu-tsai, chiang kai-chien and kuo shou-heng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Delegation of Central Committee of S.V.N.N.F.L. Arrives in Nanking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 25, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation with dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, as its head and nguyen van quang and dang hai van as its deputy heads, arrived in nanking from peking by special plane this morning and received a rousing welcome from more than 100,000 revolutionary people lining the streets. the delegation is being accompanied by hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence.

warmly welcoming the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the airport were hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the p.l.a. nanking units, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary

committee including chang tsai-chien, hua lin-sen, yang kuang-li, hsu chia-tun, fang chen and li yu.

nanking was alive with warm expressions of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam. workers, commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and red guards converged from all directions on the airport and the city's thoroughfare, awaiting the arrival of their south vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

the airport flew the national flag of china and the official flag of the republic of south viet nam. the special plane carrying head of the delegation dang tran thi and other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms landed amid the beating of drums and gongs. when dang tran thi, head, nguyen van quang and dang hai van, deputy heads, and members of the delegation stepped from the plane, comrade hsu shih-yu and others went forward to warmly shake hands with them. cheers rose from the crowds as the distinguished guests walked round to meet them.

head of the delegation dang tran thi and the other vietnamese comrades-in-arms then drove to the city proper and were given a rousing welcome by the revolutionary people who lined the streets. along a thoroughfare several kilometres long leading to the guest house, red flags and streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome hung overhead and on tall buildings. revolutionary vietnamese and chinese songs came from loudspeakers in the street. people waved flowers and scarfs to greet the envoys of the heroic people of south viet nam from the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism. people shouted repeatedly: "we firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the three peoples of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of viet nam are sure to win exclamation people of all indo-china are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" head of the delegation dang tran thi, riding in an open car in the company of comrade hsu shih-yu, waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

the arrival of the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam was a great encouragement for the revolutionary people of nanking. they pledged to learn from the heroic vietnamese people, firmly grasp revolution and promote production, heighten their vigilance and, by deeds, support and assist the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

also present at the airport to welcome the delegation were vietnamese trainees in nanking, and representatives of nanking workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, combat heroes and red guards.

this evening comrade hsu shih-yu gave a banquet in honour of the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

present at the banquent were hsiao ching-kuang, chinese vice-minister of national defence, and leading members of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee including chang tsai-chien, wu ta-sheng, wang liu-sheng, hua lin-sen, yang kuang-li, hsu chia-tun, fang min, fang chen and li yu, as well as representatives of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, combat heroes and red guards.

comrade hsu shih-yu and head of the delegation dang tran thi spoke at the banquet.

comrade hsu shih-yu warmly praised the vietnamese people's great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as setting an excellent example for the oppressed people in the world, showing that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big". with these victories, he said, the vietnamese people had made tremendous contributions to the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

comrade hsu shih-yu said: the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the viethamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." the people of china and viet nam have always supported and encouraged each other in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism. the armymen and people of kiangsu province, like the people of the whole country, warmly respond to the call issued by the party central committee and our government and are determined to go all out to support and assist the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

in his speech, head of the delegation dang tran thi warmly hailed the great militant friendship between the people of viet nam and china. he said: just as our respected and beloved late president ho chi minh put it, "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers".

dang tran thi said: we are fighters back from the forefront to the rear. we are overjoyed to see the great achievements of the chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and regard these achievements as our own.

he pointed out: u.s. imperialism has not given up its ambition of carrying out aggression against viet nam. it will continue to carry out military adventures and play all kinds of cunning tricks of political deception. but the south vietnamese people are advancing from victory to victory. they are resolved to make concerted efforts with compatriots throughout the country and fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of cambodia and laos till complete victory.

present at the banquet were vietnamese trainees in nanking and lu wei-chao, a leading member of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry who had accompanied the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to nanking.

after the banquet, a group of little red soldiers gave a performance of revolutionary songs and dances in honour of the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND US

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Friendly American Personage Edgar Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1970)

The Chinese people's great teacher Chairman Mao recently met friendly American personage Mr. Edgar Snow and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Zambian Ambassador to China J.K. Chivunga

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, met new zambian ambassador to china jonathan katunga chivunga here this evening.

present on the occasion were ho ying, director of the department of west asian and african affairs, and han nsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and a.s. mweemba, first secretary of the zambian embassy in peking.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 5, 1971 No. 4812

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LINE STRUGGLE

Shenyang Factories and Enterprises Firmly Grasp the Work of Educating the Leading Groups for Line Struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 21, 1970)

Under the leadership of the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee and with the help of the PLA support-the-Left units, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees for various factories and enterprises in Shenyang municipality have firmly grasped the work of educating the leading groups for line struggle in close coordination with the three great revolutionary movements and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching--"Historical experience merits attention. A line or a viewpoint should be explained regularly and over and over again. It will not do to explain it only to a few people; it should be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." In this respect, they have achieved a great success.

Over the past year, leading members of the Shenyang factories and enterprises have constantly raised their consciousness of two-line struggle, and their mental outlook has undergone profound changes. Formerly, some leading members did more but learned less, and their critical awareness of study was not high. Now, they take the lead in creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and take the lead in transforming their world outlook. Many of them have become activists in creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the past, some leading members hung their heads and pulled carts instead of raising their heads and seeing the way. Now, before doing a thing they always draw a distinction between the two lines, and they will resolutely carry out what is in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resolutely oppose and repudiate what is not. In the past, some leading members concerned themselves only with targets and production. Now, they bring proletarian politics to the fore, put production under command of revolution and grasp the fundamental, that is, using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man. Seeing these gratifying changes, the workers said cheerfully: "We do welcome vigorous leaders of this type!"

Along with the heightening of leading members' consciousness of two-line struggle, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has further struck root in factories and enterprises, and the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company" is implemented on more solid ground. The enthusiasm of the workers for grasping revolution and promoting production is heightened as never before, and the situation of revolution and production is getting better day by day. So far, 325 factories and enterprises in the municipality have fulfilled the annual State plans one to two months ahead of schedule. The total industrial output of the municipality between January and November showed an increase of 26.7 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. The whole industrial front presents a new outlook.

How to grasp the work of educating the leading groups for line struggle and constantly heighten leading members' consciousness of two-line struggle? The Party organizations and revolutionary committees for Shenyang's factories and enterprises have gained the following experience:

Studying Chairman Mao's Theory of Classes and Class Struggle and Recognizing the Protractedness of Two-Line Struggle

In grasping the work of educating the leading groups for line struggle the Party organizations and revolutionary committees for Shenyang's factories and enterprises have gone through a process of cognition. At the outset, some leading members took the view that the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i had been struck down, the capitalist-roaders had descended from the stage and the line problem had been solved. Some even said this: "After its establishment the revolutionary committee, holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely, has won one victory after another. Does it have any problem of line struggle?"

To counter these ideas, the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the support-the-Left military units educated in various forms the leading groups of various factories and enterprises in line struggle. They adopted the following methods:

1. Use living facts as teaching material and bring it home to all that two-line struggle exists in real life.

Over the past year, the factories regularly held exhibitions and on-the-spot meetings to display manifestations of two-line struggle in management, capital construction, production and technology, giving the leading members and the broad masses an education in line struggle.

Earlier this year, it occurred to the Shenyang Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the support-the-Left military units that some leading members of the Shenyang Metal Structure Plant used production investments and materials to build an assembly hall and office building, undertaking large-scale non-productive construction, with the result that fulfillment of the plant's important production task was adversely affected. The Municipal Revolutionary

Committee convened an on-the-spot meeting at the plant forthwith, organized leading members of various factories to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings conscientiously, and conducted revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This activity made all deeply realize that while the bourgeois headquarters had been crushed and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line had been repudiated, its remnant pernicious influence still existed and the newborn revolutionary committee still faced the problems of line and road. Without paying attention to these problems one could err in line and revolution would suffer a loss.

2. Sum up historical experience and recognize the importance of two-line struggle.

The Party organizations and revolutionary committees for many factories regularly organized their leading members to review the history of two-line struggle within the Party and sum up lessons of experience learned over the past 17 years and during the great proletarian cultural revolution. It was brought home to all that revolution calls for the guidance of a correct line and that with a correct line revolution will triumph and have everything and with a wrong line revolution will fail and lose everything. The history of our Party is a history of struggle of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line triumphing over the Right and "Left" opportunist lines. For this reason, many leading members said with deep understanding: "If Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is not correctly implemented after the proletariat comes to power, there will be a danger of losing the political power already won and the State may change its color. On no account may we be careless!"

3. Study the "four kinds of existence" over and over again and recognize the protractedness of line struggle.

In light of the reality of struggle, leading members of many factories conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's theory of classes and class struggle, studied the new Party Constitution, and constantly deepened their knowledge of the protractedness of two-line struggle.

The leading body of Shenyang Smelting Plant reviewed the history of the plant. Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leadership of this plant had been usurped by a handful of class enemies who frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and led the enterprise astray. After establishment of the newborn revolutionary committee, the handful of class enemies already struck down did not reconcile themselves to their doom; they changed their tactics and continued to attack the proletariat. Some of them carried out economic sabotage and others corrupted and ingratiated themselves with members of the revolutionary committee. It was through the "strike-one and oppose-three" movement that the lid of class struggle was lifted and the class enemies who carried out sabotage were dragged out. In light of the reality of class struggle in their plant the factory revolutionary committee studied the "four kinds of existence" and came to realize that the existence of class struggle was bound to find its reflection in the Party and that the class struggle and line struggle must be explained everyday, every month and every year before one's consciousness of carrying

out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be constantly heightened and before the masses can be led in continuing the revolution and advancing from victory to victory!

Freely Rousing the Masses, Fully Exposing Contradictions and Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Distinguish the Two Lines

Chairman Mao teaches: "All work calls for a mass movement." Following this teaching, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees for Shenyang's factories and enterprises trusted and relied on the masses and actively roused the masses to help the leading groups carry out their ideological revolutionization and urge the leading members to distinguish the two lines with Mao Tse-tung's thought and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line better. They adopted the following methods:

Voluntary exposure and bold guidance. Leading members of many factories voluntarily examined, before the masses, the problems arising from their implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At the same time, they vigorously guided the masses to expose contradictions so that the remnant pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line could not hide itself in the enterprise.

Earlier this year, the leading group of the Shenyang Textile Equipment Plant took the initiative in writing big-character posters, exposing the neglect of line struggle on the part of certain leading members and rousing the masses to conduct criticism. Later, an exhibition of instances of two-line struggle was held and some leading members told of their own experience and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. These actions of the leading groups gave the masses great encouragement. The workers said: "The leaders have a great determination and we will help them enthusiastically." Thus, an upsurge was soon whipped up in exposing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the whole plant.

On the basis of mobilizing the masses to expose contradictions, many factories adopted the method of combining leaders and the masses, simultaneously exposing contradictions, conducting criticism and carrying out transformation.

For a time some leading members of the Tungp'ei Pharmaceutical Plant neglected the recovery of products when exercising leadership in production, thus causing a great waste. Earlier this year the broad masses brought this problem to light, giving the leadership great stimulation. With a view to rapid change of this state of affairs, the leaders and the masses roundly criticized the wrong idea of "doing things in a big way" and the view that "some waste is justified." At the same time, they organized a three-in-one team to carry out technical innovation and multi-purpose utilization of materials. Over the past year they have carried out more than 140 items of technical innovation and multi-purpose utilization, greatly raised the percentage of product recovery, and saved more than 11,500,000 yuan.

Be Brave To Make Self-Revolution, Rouse the Masses To Evaluate the Results and Raise the Level of Ideological Revolutionization

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Various kinds of non-proletarian ideas exist within the CCP organization attached to the 4th Army of the Red Army, greatly impeding implementation of the correct line of the Party."

Leading members of Shenyang's factories and enterprises have realized from the practice of struggle that the struggle between the two lines is, in the final analysis, a struggle between two kinds of world outlook. In order to solve fundamentally the problem of correctly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is necessary to extend the education in line struggle to one's innermost being, to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought creatively and to transform one's world outlook painstakingly. With this objective in view, many factories, on the basis of mobilizing the masses to expose contradictions and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to distinguish the two lines, have dug the ideological root of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. In their opinion, this means of [illegible] manifestations of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in [illegible], looking at its danger from the political point of view and tackling the issue in one's world outlook has a great impact on the minds of the leading members and gives them a profound education effectively.

For example, the nylon reeling machinery made by the Shenyang Textile Machinery Plant in the first half this year was returned by the users because it was of poor quality. At the start, some leaders attributed the poor quality of the product mainly to the fact that ideologically the leadership neglected the problem of quality. Why did the leadership give no great importance to the problem of quality? With the help of the workers they reviewed Chairman Mao's great teaching--"The question of 'for whom' is a fundamental question, a question of principle." They came to realize that the reason for leadership neglect product quality was mainly because it had 'self-interest' in its mind and took the view that when production went up quantitatively the cost would come down and accumulation of capital would increase, for which they would be commended by the higher body and that a little deterioration of quality would not come to the knowledge of the higher body and would be invisible to the users. At a mass meeting in the plant they dug the ideological root of neglect of quality and took the lead in roundly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's stuff of "profit in command" and breaking down the bourgeois mentality of seeking fame and gain. With the leaders digging the root and the masses fighting self and repudiating revisionism, understanding was raised at both the higher and lower levels. On the one hand, they sent a fact-finding team to solicit opinions from the users; on the other, they carried out technical innovation and soon improved the quality of products to the satisfaction of the users.

"The masses are true heroes." Many leading members of factories followed this teaching of Chairman Mao's. In addition to seizing upon the main problems of their world outlook, digging the root and waging a ruthless struggle, they mobilized the masses to help the leading groups promote their ideological revolutionization.

The First Machine Tools Plant in Shenyang found itself in a fine situation of revolution and production this year and some leading members became self-complacent. Recently, they seized upon this problem and fought self and repudiated revisionism at two mass meetings. Further, they mobilized the masses at the basic stratum to discuss and comment on the leading groups. They said with deep understanding: "The leading groups must go to the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles and among the masses before they can raise the level of their ideological revolutionization."

By grasping the work of educating the leading groups for line struggle, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees for Shenyang's factories and enterprises have brought about an excellent situation. Educating the leading groups of various factories is now regularized and systematized. In doing work or dealing with a problem many leading comrades make a point of using Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to measure it beforehand, checking the progress of work with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and using Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to sum up the results of the work. They keep on heightening their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Some factories conduct open-door rectification periodically and rouse the masses to check up the way the leading groups conducted education in line struggle.

* * *

SAVING METALS

Develop Technical Innovations in a Big Way and Save Metal Materials

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation Writing Group of the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 20, 1970)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "All products must be turned out not only in large quantities but also in good quality." Chairman Mao also pointed out: "The principle of economy is one of the basic principles of the socialist economics."

At the present moment, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant thought, the broad masses of revolutionary workers on the front of machine-building have heroically brought forth the combat slogan, "Declare war on old products and old techniques and acquire materials through technical innovation" and developed a vigorous movement for production increase and economy. In many enterprises the consumption of raw materials has decreased greatly, production increased greatly, quality improved incessantly and production developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

However, due to the fact that the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's slavish compradore philosophy and doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace has not been thoroughly eliminated, some people are still clinging tenaciously to old products and old techniques under various pretexts instead of actively developing technical innovation and scientific research to improve the products and innovate techniques. We must continue to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to change this state of affairs.

Change the "Clumsy, Big and Complicated" into the "Light, Small and Simple"

"If we always rely on the innovation of products to save materials, we shall end up making our machinery and equipment deteriorate in quality and become simpler and simpler." This is a purely metaphysical viewpoint--looking at the phenomenon and not the substance.

Is it true that all machinery and equipment, which are made of less material and simple in structure, are of an inferior grade? To think they are of an inferior grade is not completely consistent with the development of science and technology. It is not difficult to see from the history of development of machinery that machinery, like other things, always develops from simplicity to complexity and then again from complexity to simplicity; in other words products develop from a lower class to a higher class. The amount of metals used

in manufacturing machinery also changes from a small quantity to large quantity and then from large quantity to small quantity. But those people who draw a distinction between the innovation of products and the saving of materials always take a mechanical view of the question of simplicity and complexity and the question of inferior grade and superior grade.

As they see only the stage of development from simplicity to complexity they one-sidedly think that the more complex the construction the better the machinery and that "clumsy, big and complicated" machinery made of large quantities of materials is machinery of a superior grade. As a matter of fact, some foreign "clumsy, big and complicated" products are the product of bourgeois bias, capitalist profit-making, scholasticism and formalism which bring about only a waste of materials. Such man-made "complexity" may appear to be "advanced" but in reality it is backward.

After these artificially "complex" machinery and equipment develop to certain limit they will transform themselves in an opposite direction--simplicity of a higher order. To save materials through the innovation of products is totally consistent with this objective law governing the development of things. Here is a very demonstrative example: A high voltage switch board formerly manufactured by the Shanghai Switch Plant after a foreign model was large in size, consuming large quantities of oil, and was poor in performance. Some 32.8 tons of metals were needed to manufacture one of these switch boards. Later a "three-in-one" design group in this factory containing mainly of workers tackled this problem and successfully designed a technically advanced high-voltage switch board which was light in weight and small in size and which consumed less oil. Furthermore, only 2.3 tons of metals was required to produce one of them and the cost was thus reduced by 93 percent.

Liu Shao-ch'i spared no efforts in pushing forward the slavish compradore philosophy and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace. He said preposterously: "You make it like the pattern first" and "You must not make any change," vainly attempting to make us crawl after the foreigners. For a long time in the past the First Machine Tools Plant of Shenyang manufactured a common lathe after a foreign design. Large quantities of materials were used but the quality of products was poor. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution the capitalist-roaders only permitted the workers to make certain superficial modifications but not innovations of the internal structure, claiming that innovation would "impair the original design." Consequently several modifications hardly brought about any major changes. The workers said: "The product remains 'clumsy, big and complicated'."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the working class grasped the power of production, science and technology, heightened the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, "tore apart" this product and used electronic technology to change the construction of this lathe. As a result, they successfully cut down the number of parts by one-fourth and the weight by one-sixth and raised the precision by one degree.

This shows that it is not enough to make minor modifications on "clumsy, big and complicated" products; the only way to improve the quality further, save materials and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results of production is to combine revolutionary spirit and scientific attitude and perform a major "operation" on the products.

One of the important measures for improving the quality and saving materials is to adopt new science and technology, new structure and new principles and to innovate the product drastically. However, this does not mean that minor innovations can be neglected. Rivers are made up of small drops of water; in many cases, large savings are often the result of numerous minor innovations. Consequently during the innovation of products we must keep an eye on large points but begin from small points. We must pay attention to a minor innovation that can save only one catty of iron and steel.

Create the New in the Course of Practice Without Being Restricted by Books

"Techniques stipulated in books are all scientific and reliable. There is not much we can do to save materials by innovating the techniques." This erroneous way of thinking turns upside down the relationship between theory and practice.

Chairman Mao taught us: "The basis for theory is practice." Theory comes from the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experimentation and is a general summarization of people's understanding of the essence and laws of objective things through practice. Theories not based on practice are like water without source, tree without root and therefore unreliable subjectivism. "There is only one kind of true theory in the world, namely, theory coming from objective practice and proven by objective practice." Consequently, technological theories stated in books can become true theories capable of serving as a basis for guiding production only after they are tested by the workers' production practice and proven to be consistent with the requirement of greater, faster, better and more economical result of production. Furthermore, the only way to enrich and develop a technological theory incessantly is production practice.

However, in order to promote his system and counter-revolutionary revisionist line Liu Shao-ch'i laid a "theoretical" foundation for the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace, energetically advocated reactionary idealism and metaphysics and disseminated mysticism. He said preposterously: "We cannot get rid of foreign theories at one stroke because we do not have our own theories."

Some people who were deeply poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line also had implicit faith in those technological "theories" copied literally from foreign books and belittled the workers' experience in production practice. In reality, many of those foreign techniques were divorced from production practice and they could only achieve smaller, slower, poorer and less economical results of production, thus seriously hindering the development of production.

For instance: For long periods of time people always relied upon technological "theories" stated in foreign books to manufacture steam turbine blades by machine cutting, i.e., to cut thin blades from a piece of thick square steel. This method of processing was slow and the efficiency was low. In the meantime some 80 or 90 percent of the steel material was turned into chips and wasted. In the practice of production, revolutionary workers of the Peking Heavy Electric Equipment Plant felt that this was a backward method of production which can only bring about smaller, slower, poorer and less economical results. So they held aloft the brilliant banner of the "Constitution of the Anshan Steel Company," engaged in technical innovation in a big way, and broke the old and foreign tradition in processing turbine blades. They made a high-speed forging hammer with their own hands and changed the method of processing from cutting to forging. By using a piece of flat steel much smaller than the piece used formerly they forged the rough form of the blade in one process. Only little additional cutting and polishing were necessary to turn out a blade which was up to standard. In this way production efficiency was raised several dozen times and the utilization of materials was increased to over 90 percent, saving large quantities of high-quality steel for the state.

This fact demonstrated to us: We must not blindly believe in foreign and old technology but must instead use the viewpoint of dividing one into two to give them a concrete analysis. As long as we can manifest the spirit of "using things old in a modern way and using thing foreign in a way suited to local conditions," look at things of the past and things foreign with a scientific and critical eye, incessantly sum up our own practical experience, and boldly search for things new, we shall be able to innovate those backward foreign and old methods and create truly new scientific methods.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of revolutionary workers in the machine-building industry have gone a step further and unfolded activities in technical innovation and scientific research and popularized and adopted new methods for precision casting and powder metal refining. For instance, by adopting these new methods for the production of milling machines, the First Machine Tool Plant of Peking saved up to 1,000 tons of steel materials as well as several hundred thousand man-hours of work annually. By adopting these methods they also solved the problem of the low performance of the metal cutting machines and guaranteed increase in the output of milling machines.

Expand the Source of Materials by Using Non-Metals To Manufacture Machines

"Metals must be used to manufacture machines. No other material can substitute for iron and steel." This is a viewpoint of stagnation and inertia.

Chairman Mao taught us: "In the sphere of production struggle and scientific experimentation, mankind always develops incessantly and nature also develops incessantly. They will not permanently remain at one level." Contradiction in things is absolute and everything continues to develop and change incessantly. There is also no end to man's ability to understand and transform objective things.

Looking at the course of development of machine building, we can see that raw materials used for machine building also change and develop incessantly as man's understanding of nature deepened. When mankind began making and using tools, stone was used as the material for making tools. Later the discovery of metallurgy gradually did away with stone and replaced it with such metals as bronze, iron and steel for the manufacture of tools and machines. However, as man incessantly deepened his understanding of non-metallic materials in the course of production practice, he discovered that some of the non-metallic materials made better machine parts than metallic materials. In this way he opened a new way to saving metallic materials and expanding the source of raw materials for the machine building industry.

Now let us take stone as an example. Although man began tool making from stone, after the advent of metallic tools he began to regard stone as a material which has nothing to do with machine building. But "socialism not only liberated the laborers and means of production from the old society but also liberated nature which the old society could not take advantage of."

Revolutionary workers of the Hunghsing Measuring Equipment Plant of Shanghai enhanced the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, shattered superstition, liberated their minds and used stone, which was used to make tombstones in the past, to make machines of iron and stone structure. They also used it to manufacture precision measuring equipment which was up to the national standard. To make this kind of machine, 70 to 80 percent less steel materials was used compared with the metallic machine of the same type. Furthermore it was simple in structure as well as easy to manufacture and maintain. In the meantime this machine has made it possible for rural areas and mountain areas to make use of locally available materials to manufacture machine tools of iron and stone structure. This has a very great practical significance in supporting agriculture.

Nothing in nature cannot be understood by man. As science and technology continue to develop, we discover more and more non-metallic materials which can be used for machine building. For instance, modern chemical industry has provided a new material for the machine building industry; namely, plastic. This material has various good properties including: light weight, insulation, resistance to corrosion and wear, and easy to process. When we use this material to manufacture machine parts we can save valuable metals such as stainless steel, nickel, chromium and copper, etc. In Shanghai municipality many machine building plants used plastic materials to manufacture machine parts. By doing so they not only saved large quantities of iron, steel and non-ferrous metals, but also greatly raised labor productivity and product quality and lowered the cost. Thus we can see that utilization of non-metallic materials for the manufacture of machines is an important road to greater, faster, better and more economical results of production.

Engagement in technical innovation, scientific and research activities, innovation of techniques, improvement in product quality and saving of metal materials mean a profound ideological revolution. Practice demonstrated that when we reach a new height in ideological revolution we shall also reach

a new level in technological innovation. Therefore we must strive hard to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic works in a living manner, heighten our self-consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, use Chairman Mao's brilliant thought of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" to repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's slavish compradore philosophy and his doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace, use materialism and dialectics to repudiate idealism and metaphysics, combine revolutionary spirit with scientific attitude, and use metals in a more rational manner. This is the only way for us to produce more machine products which are light in weight, small in size, simple in structure, easy to use, high in efficiency and good in quality so as to make still greater contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

TECHNOLOGY

Rely on Own Efforts to Develop the New Technique of Precision Casting

by

Mass Criticism and Repudiation Group of Precision Casting Workshop, Kuangan Foundry of Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 20, 1970)

Ours is a small foundry specialized in the production of castings. In the past we used old casting techniques. As a result, our blanks could not be turned into finished parts until after several or even more than ten processes of turning, milling, drilling and polishing, etc. This not only wasted much work but also turned large quantities of metals into chips, thus wasting metals. It grieved old workers to see this and they decided to innovate old techniques and self-reliantly develop new techniques of precision casting.

However, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents pushed forward the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of science and technology--the slavish compradore philosophy and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace--and publicized the "theory that technology is something mysterious." They painted a mystical picture of precision casting in an attempt to prevent the broad masses of workers from adopting new techniques. Some workers more deeply poisoned by Liu's doctrines even said: "Precision casting is a new technique. Some of its technical problems cannot be solved completely even by some larger foundries, so how can this small one poorly equipped handle this new technique?"

The workers energetically repudiated this kind of slavish compradore philosophy and idea of crawling at a snail's pace. They said: "We are Chinese workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. We have a strong will and ability to surpass the advanced standards in the world. We shall be able to solve the technical problems of precision casting. We shall conscientiously develop scientific research in the course of production practice and gradually master and develop the new technique of precision casting."

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the creation of world history." Under the guidance of invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of workers and technicians in our workshop, relying on own efforts and waging an arduous struggle, used locally available materials and native methods, overcame various difficulties and quickly mastered the new technique of precision casting. In the course of production practice we also followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice, knowledge, more practice and more knowledge," groped for and summed up the laws governing the production of large precision castings, improved the pouring system, adopted speedy solidification, and high-quality mold shells, thereby insuring the quality of products and shortening the cycle of production. This year we successfully produced large quantities of precision castings with the fine products reaching 85%, thus shattering the view that the percentage of fine products cannot exceed 60.

During the process of developing the new technique of precision casting we made needed equipment when they were not available and looked for materials when we did not have them. We also realized more than ten items of technical innovation of key importance and manufactured a series of native equipment. To save raw materials, we substituted clay for precious quartz powder and substituted recovered wax for new wax, thus lowering the cost by a big margin. We also saved quantities of metals and many working hours by making it possible to cast parts with many holes and in complicated forms.

During the past few years we made over 30 different types of precision casting, in the course of which we saved several dozen tons of steel materials for the state. For instance, in the past we made a type of casting weighing more than 40 kilograms, which was eventually turned into a part weighing a dozen kilograms or so after some 40 operation sequences of mechanical processing. After using precision casting to make this part we greatly simplified the operation sequences for processing. Now it is necessary only to process certain sections of the part and the rate of material utilization has been raised from 20 percent to 95 percent, thus greatly saving metals.

Practice demonstated that as long as we follow Chairman Mao's teaching "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, dare to adopt new technology and develop new techniques boldly, we shall be able to find effective ways to improve the quality of products and save metals.

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BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Serve the People Assiduously and Faithfully and Guard Against Arrogance and Rashness in Learning from Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

- A report on the "barefoot doctors" of the "May 7" cadres schools of organs directly under the CCP Central Committee, who fought in defense of Chairman Mao's medical and health line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 19, 1970)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

In the process of receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, the students of the "May 7" cadres' schools of organs directly under the CCP Central Committee came to understand that due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist health line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, the countryside had suffered from a shortage of medical supplies and the poor and lower-middle peasants could receive no medical treatment when sick. Thus the students ran "barefoot doctor" training classes and studied the art of acupuncture and cauterization and massage to cure diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants. The overwhelming majority of these "barefoot doctors" had never done any medical work before. Yet, despite the lack of experience, equipment and medical supplies, they cured many common and intractable diseases in the countryside through the use of a small needle. They made the great leader Chairman Mao's affectionate concern felt deep in the minds of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and defended Chairman Mao's medical and health line. What did they rely upon? They relied upon the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, upon profound proletarian feelings and upon a red heart devoted to serving the people industriously and faithfully.

The moving deeds of the "barefoot doctors" of the "May 7" cadres' schools show clearly that to have the enthusiasm of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, we must study Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, persist in doing collective productive labor, guard against arrogance and rashness in learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants and receiving re-education from them, and make a continuous effort to remold the world outlook. Only by consciously remolding the world outlook and moving our feet over to the side of the workers and peasants can we serve the poor and lower-middle peasants heart and soul.

This article is also eloquent proof that whether the medical personnel can cure diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants and serve the people well is determined not by technical

knowhow but by proletarian thinking, feelings and attitude. So long as we think of the masses in every way and enthusiastically and wholeheartedly make ourselves the people's attendants, we, even with not a high technical level, can serve the people and score such achievements as those with technical knowhow but not the least feeling for the masses cannot obtain.

Revolutionary comrades on the medical and health line, let us study better Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, remold the world outlook consciously, serve the people assiduously and faithfully and guard against arrogance and rashness in learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive, "In medical and health work, lay the emphasis on the countryside!"

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In the process of receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad masses of students of the three "May 7" cadres' schools in Hsihua, Ch'ench'iu and Ch'angko hsien, Honan Province, run by organs directly under the CCP Central Committee, saw for themselves the serious consequences of a shortage of medical supplies in the vast rural area and the unavailability of medical treatment for the diseases of poor and lower-middle peasants due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist medical and health line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. After the beginning of this year, thanks to the affectionate concern of the responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee, the organs directly under the CCP Central Committee ran a "barefoot doctors" study class for two terms. For the three cadres' schools were trained 132 "barefoot doctors." Among these "barefoot doctors" were organ functionaries, section chiefs and also government workers and receptionists; translators and secretaries; typists and stenographers. There were also young "three-door" [from home to school and then to an organ] cadres and old cadres who had been in the revolution for decades. The overwhelming majority of these people had not done any medical work before. In the study class, with the help of PLA medical personnel, they raised their awareness of Chairman Mao's proletarian medical and health line, vigorously criticized and repudiated arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist health line, and initially grasped the new method of acupuncture treatment and the art of massage. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Study again in the course of practice; to practice is to study," these "barefoot doctors" after returning to the cadres' school immediately went deep into the midst of the poor and lower-middle peasants. On the one hand, they received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and persisted in doing collective productive labor. On the other, they energetically treated diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants and gave publicity to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In eight months, the force of "barefoot doctors" of the three cadres' schools rose to 225. They combined medical treatment at a fixed point with circuit medical treatment. They treated over 240,000 patients or cases. The common diseases treated exceeded 70 kinds. The general results of treatment were relatively satisfactory. They also treated such intractable

as deafness and muteness, paralysis, cataracts, lymphatic tuberculosis, after-effects of infantile paralysis. They were welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised them as tors sent by Chairman Mao" and as "people close to the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

The "barefoot doctors" of the "May 7" cadres' school grew into maturity in the midst of the deepening of the mass campaign for struggle-criticism-transformation and in the acute struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines in the countryside. They acted not only as Chairman 's "May 7" fighters but also as the poor and lower-middle peasants' "barefoot doctors." Through practical action in curing diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants, they transmitted Chairman Mao's affectionate concern to the poor and lower-middle peasants, disseminated Mao Tse-tung's thought, cemented the ties between the Party and the masses, defended Chairman Mao's proletarian medical and health line and helped the poor and lower-middle peasants improve their health. This changed the features of rural areas near the cadres' schools marked by shortages of medical supplies. It also made a contribution to the building of new socialist villages. Through combining the open-door school-running policy and re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants with serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, combining the transformation of the objective world with the transformation of the subjective world and combining persistence in the "May 7" road with the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's directive, "In medical and health work, lay the emphasis on the countryside," they had given a powerful boost to the ideological revolutionization of "May 7" cadres.

What Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Need Is What We Study and What We Work On

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "This army of ours is entirely for the emancipation of the people and is working entirely to serve the interests of the people." In living together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad masses of students of the "May 7" cadres' schools came to understand that due to the counter-revolutionary revisionist medical and health line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in the past, the countryside had suffered from a shortage of medical supplies. Many poor and lower-middle peasants could not receive timely treatment when sick. A minor complaint was allowed to drag to become a serious one, and a mild case to become an acute one. Even a loss of life resulted.

A stock-keeper, Wu Ta-ch'ang, of the Nit'ang brigade, Hsihua hsien was stricken with a heart disease. When he was sent to a certain hospital, a "Western-styled doctor" even refused treatment by saying, "Too advanced in age. Not worth treatment." Hurt and upset, Wu Ta-ch'ang returned home and soon succumbed to his ailment.

Old poor peasant Chai Feng-ta of the Hungch'i brigade suffered from a heart disease and bronchitis. When he went to a hospital for treatment, a "Western-style doctor" told him curtly, "Your disease can't be cured." He felt sick and downcast. For several years, he lay in bed every winter. At such a time he could not move for several months running.

Such a situation aroused the infinite hatred of our comrades against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist medical and health line. Everyone came to understand profoundly the unqualified correctness and infinite brilliance of Chairman Mao's directive, "In medical and health work, lay the emphasis on the countryside." They understood that Chairman Mao's medical and health line echoes the wishes of millions upon millions of laboring people. Many comrades enthusiastically vied to be "barefoot doctors." They were determined to apply the needle to the treatment of the diseases of poor and lower-middle peasants and contribute their own strength to the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's medical and health line.

In the process of study, our comrades encountered many difficulties. Sometimes, to find the right acupuncture point, they repeatedly made themselves a target of tests or gave mutual help in using a needle on each other's body. Some points go swollen through needling but they refused to stop needling the same points for a test. The comrades said, "We would rather try a needle on our own bodies hundreds of times than needle a wrong point on the persons of class brethren."

Thus by learning and practicing simultaneously, practicing in the course of learning, and learning in the course of practice, they, through their infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and their profound feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants, developed the thorough revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and initially acquired the skill in preventing and curing diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching on serving the people "entirely" and "thoroughly," these "barefoot doctors" walked through villages and visited households to bring medical treatment to homes and the fields, apart from giving medical treatment at fixed points. Regardless of a windstorm or rain, day or night time, they stood ready at all times to give treatment outdoors.

A "barefoot doctor" of the Hsihua Cadres' School was a victim of a chronic disease. But he walked on foot 30 li every day to give acupuncture treatment to a bed-ridden poor peasant old woman.

For spending too much time giving acupuncture treatment to poor and lower-middle peasants, a "barefoot doctor" of the Ch'angko hsien "May 7" Cadres' School once lost his consciousness as tiredness overcame him. When he came to, he used the needle on himself several times and kept on treating the diseases of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

When finding an old woman of a "[illegible]guarantee" household sick, a "barefoot doctor" of the Ch'ench'iu hsien "May 7" Cadres' School not only gave her medical treatment but helped her do cooking and laundry.

In this way, the "barefoot doctors" of the cadres' schools made Chairman Mao's solicitude for the poor and lower-middle peasants felt deep in their hearts through practical action. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Chairman Mao has the greatest concern for us and has sent doctors to our homes!"

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants sing the praise of the great leader Chairman Mao with profound feelings that know of no They owe great gratitude to Chairman Mao, their savior.

Sixty-five-year-old poor peasant Aunt Sung of Tingliuchuang brigade, [illegible] hsien, suffered from pain in the back for 17 years. In May this year, her trouble worsened. Her mouth distorted out of shape, eyes blinking, mouth dripping saliva in an endless flow, she lay in bed without being able to move. A "barefoot doctor" of the Hsihua "May 7" Cadres' School gave her acupuncture and massage treatment. In less than a month, she was able to walk. Aunt Sung said to everyone she saw, "All this is to be attributed to Chairman Mao's good leadership. I will never forget Chairman Mao for all my life." When the "barefoot doctor" of the cadres' school came to visit her, she was moved to a burst of cheers, "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Fifty-three-year-old poor peasant and Communist Party member Sang Ho-shun of the T'aimiao brigade, Ch'angko hsien suffered from complete paralysis, four limbs deprived of feeling and the muscle of calves shrunken. He had received treatment in some urban hospitals without getting any results. A "doctor of Western medicine" said to him, "There is nothing that can be done for such a disease. Go home and eat what you like!" The "barefoot doctor" of the cadres' school for over one month treated his case with meticulous care. This victim of paralysis on whom the "doctor of Western medicine" had pronounced a death sentence was made to stand up. Now he was capable of doing some mild labor.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade were seized with unusual joy. Several times they wrote to praise the "barefoot doctor" of the cadres' school. All members of Sang Ho-shun's family said with feeling, "The 'barefoot doctor' of the cadres' school did not take a cent from the patient or so much as a cigarette and had him cured. Thanks be given to the good cadres raised by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party."

Lower-middle peasant K'ung Te-hsiang of the K'ungying brigade, Ch'ench'iu hsien, became a mute several days after birth because of a fever. After treatment by the "barefoot doctor" of the "May 7" Cadres' School of Ch'ench'iu hsien, this mute who had not spoken for 32 years at last uttered the loudest sound of the era, "Long live Chairman Mao!" His mother Aunt Sung said with infinite feelings, "I will bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's favors for many, many generations to come!"

The effusive praise the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants had for Chairman Mao's medical and health line and their wrathful indictments against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line roused the "barefoot doctors" of the cadres' schools to serve the people wholeheartedly. After the news that the "barefoot doctors" of the "May 7" cadres' schools could cure diseases spread, more and more people came to the schools for treatment. Sometimes, a medical point received 400 or 500 persons in a day. For the convenience of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the cadres' schools provided boiling water and heated cooked rice for them.

They also set up simple wards. Many comrades took the initiative to use their own bed covers to make the beds for the poor and lower-middle peasants. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "After we get here, we have the feeling of being at home."

After a period of practice, they came to understand that to change the situation of doctor shortage and scanty medical supplies in the countryside, it would not do to place sole reliance upon the "barefoot doctors" of the "May 7" cadres' schools. They must mobilize the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to rely on their own efforts to conquer diseases. Therefore, they made use of all available opportunities to give energetic publicity to hygienic knowledge and run "barefoot doctors" training classes. To date, they had cultivated for the neighboring communes and brigades over 660 "barefoot doctors." After their return, these "barefoot doctors" became a fighting force in the implementation of Chairman Mao's medical and health line in the countryside. They also launched mass campaigns vigorously. They relied on their own efforts and made use of locally available resources. Respecting the poor and lower-middle peasants as teachers, they collected and planted medicinal herbs. By adopting indigenous methods, they trial-produced successfully over 100 kinds of pills, tablets, ointments, powders and tinctures.

The "barefoot doctors" of the cadres' schools are also propagandists of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They combined treatment of diseases with the spreading of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and in recalling the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness and vigorously criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist health line. They studied Chairman Mao's works together and raised the consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines together.

A battle in eight months' practice made them realize profoundly that whether they can serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, the determining factor lies not in technique but primarily in whether they hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, whether they have profound proletarian feelings and whether they have the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit. Armed with such a rule, we can become invincible.

Receive Re-Education Humbly and Remold the World Outlook Seriously

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "The question of 'for whom' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." The process of "barefoot doctors" of cadres' schools tempering a red heart with a needle in hand is one of receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and seriously remolding the world outlook. The tear-jerking history of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants exploited and oppressed in the old society provided a living class education for the "May 7" fighters. The infinite love of the poor and lower-middle peasants for Chairman Mao and the Communist Party and their thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" in class struggle and the struggle for production served as examples

for the "May 7" fighters in every way and had an enlightening effect upon them all the time.

One day, a mud-covered commune member lay in the bed of a "barefoot doctor" of a cadres' school for acupuncture treatment. Unconsciously, this doctor let his eyes wander from the patient to the bedding. At this, a patient at one side immediately patted off the mud on his body. Such an act of the poor and lower-middle peasant filled the "barefoot doctor" with a sense of guilt. With this problem in mind, he studied over and again Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." He came to realize that to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, one "must subject his own thoughts and feelings to a change and a transformation. Without such a change and such a transformation, one can't do anything well and can't break into the surface of anything." The next day, without the least hesitation, he used his own drinking glass to make soap water for a rectal injection for a patient suffering from constipation. He further used his own fingers to remove the patient's caked excrement bit by bit.

Once, a "barefoot doctor" was treating poor peasant Li Yün-shan. Comrade Li Yün-shan was an old militiaman in the period of the War of Liberation. After liberation, he led militiamen in excavating a river and was afflicted with epilepsy. The revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants working single-mindedly for the revolution in disregard of personal illness gave this "barefoot doctor" a profound education. He patiently attended to Li Yün-shan for over two months. At last,he cured his disease. The latter said with deep feeling, "Chairman Mao has saved me from a bitter life and taught me to make revolution. He has further sent a doctor to cure my disease. I will never forget Chairman Mao's favors. Even at the price of my own life, I will follow Chairman Mao in carrying the revolution through to the end."

A "barefoot doctor" who used to do translation work before developed such an idea as fear of getting rusty in her profession. Once, she cured the muteness of Aunt K'ung's son who had been mute for 32 years. Aunt K'ung was overwhelmed with gratitude for Chairman Mao and poured out to her her own pathetic sufferings in the old society. She had six children. Practically all of them succumbed to illness. The only remaining child afflicted with meningitis became a mute.

The tear-jerking history of Aunt Kung's family gave this comrade a living class education. It prodded her to a fierce struggle against her own selfish thoughts. She was determined to regard the needs of poor and lower-middle peasants as her own aspirations and subject her whole life to the Party's arrangements.

A changed standpoint and a remolded world outlook were followed by the appearance of tremendous changes over many comrades' political activism, thoughts and feelings and style. They think what the poor and lower-middle peasants think and hurry through a job that the poor and lower-middle peasants want to hurry through. Assiduously and faithfully, they are treating diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Once, a "barefoot doctor" went out to visit a patient. On the way, he encountered a girl pulling a cart with an old woman on it. Upon making inquiries, he found that the old woman was being sent to the hospital by the people of the brigade. This "barefoot doctor" immediately thought of the "three-autumn" busy season and the need of labor by the brigade. She suggested of her own will that she call at this poor old woman's home every day to give her medical treatment. She treated her with acupuncture and also helped her do cooking and wash her head. Her eyes swimming with tears of emotion, this old woman said, "The 'barefoot doctors' educated by Chairman Mao are good. Without the venerable Chairman Mao, I don't know where would the bones of this old woman be discarded now. Throughout the rest of my life, I cannot do enough in return for Chairman Mao's favors."

Once, poor peasant Old Aunt Hsü Jang had four members sick in a family of five. The "barefoot doctor" went to her home to give them acupuncture treatment and do nursing. This enabled them to get well very quickly. Hsü Jang felt overwhelmed with gratitude and sent on the sly eggs she had accumulated to the "barefoot doctor's" home. After the latter declined and returned them, she gave herself the trouble of mending the doctor's linen sheet. When she could not find the same kind of cloth for mending purposes she darned a hole the size of two eggs with interlacing stitches. Every stitch was permeated with the profound proletarian feelings of poor and lower-middle peasants.

The "barefoot doctors" of the cadres' schools combine participation in labor with the treatment of diseases for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Under conditions involving hardship, the comrades take bitterness as a delight without shrinking from filth or fatigue. They fight continuously and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. Practice in eight months has made them realize deeply that "barefoot doctors" must serve the poor and lower-middle peasants by carrying out Chairman Mao's great directive, "In medical and health work, lay the emphasis on the countryside." At the same time they must strive to be good "May 7" fighters of Chairman Mao by receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and seriously remold the world outlook. With profound feelings, the comrades said, "We have cured the physical ills of poor and lower-middle peasants and the latter in turn have cured our ideological ills." With a deep feeling that knows no bounds, they said, "The credit for all this should be attributed to the great leader Chairman Mao and to the great Party's upbringing and education for us!"
(By our own correspondent)

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RIVER TRANSPORTATION

China's Biggest River Navigation Company Fulfills 1970 Transport Plan

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 26, 1970)

the yangtze river navigation company fulfilled the 1970 transport plan 18 days ahead of time. the volume of goods handled at various ports along the river rose sharply and the cargos increased by nearly 30 per cent. all this supported industrial and agricultural production.

these achievements were due to the efforts of the revolutionary committees at all levels and the workers of the company to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war".

the yangtze river navigation company, china's biggest, plays a big role in transporting goods for the country's socialist construction. the sailors devised ways to increase work efficiency by improving loading capacity and cutting shipping time. passenger steamers also tried hard to carry as much cargo as possible. in august alone, 17 passenger steamers towed more than 18,000 tons of goods.

the company organized three mass campaigns this year to increase loading capacity, all with good results. wuhan port successfully cut the average berthing time from 4.51 days in the first six months of this year to 1.37 days in august, setting a record for the middle reaches of the yangtze. this success was equivalent to adding 29,000 tons to the loading capacity of vessels.

INDUSTRY AND COMMUNICATIONS

Industrial and Communications Workers in Inner Mongolia Score New Successes

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Dec. 26, 1970)

remarkable achievements have been made in both revolution and production by the industrial and communications workers in the inner mongolian autonomous region this year.

this is due to their adherence to chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and the help from the people's liberation army men supporting the left.

the 1970 state plan for industry and communications was fulfilled one month ahead of time. gross industrial output in the first eleven months was 62 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. output of major industrial products rose by big margins. large numbers of new products, materials, technological processes and techniques were introduced.

all this was achieved as a result of the revolutionization of people's thinking. with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the cadres and workers in the region's industrial and communications departments have brought about a new high tide in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought this year. using the three constantly read articles as their permanent reminder, the revolutionary workers of the paotou knitwear mill have the world situation in mind while working in the workshops. they reached this year's production targets 125 days ahead of schedule. the workers of the huhehot railway administration fulfilled the 1970 transport quotas three months ahead of time.

the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians in the region's industrial and communications departments have deepened their understanding of the struggle between the two lines and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in inner mongolia. chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his great principles on self-reliance and hard struggle have been carried out with increasing vigour.

workers at the paotou iron and steel company condemned the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish, and built in 55 days a big oxygen top-blown converter of high quality.

following chairman mao's policy of walking on two legs, inner mongolia has set up many small and medium-sized enterprises this year, all starting with methods of the workers' own devising. statistics from the ulan chab league and other areas show that more than 780 small factories of various types have been built by neighbourhood communities, enterprises and schools.

many new products have been turned out through socialist coordination. the inner mongolian motor plant and the electronic equipment factory working in cooperation with other factories successfully made in 16 days the first crystal-growing machine in the region which is already producing monocrystal silicon. this marked a new chapter in the region's electronics industry.

the "tsaoyuan" (grassland) lorry is also a product of socialist coordination by the huhehot motor vehicle plant and other units. the inner mongolian motor plant and some 20 factories in the huhehot area combined their efforts to produce the region's first tractor suited to local conditions, after breaking with foreign conventions and introducing bold innovations.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Northwest China City Expands Electronics Industry

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 27, 1970)

the fallacious notion "electronics is beyond the comprehension of the masses" has been smashed by the revolutionary people in lanchow, capital of kansu province, northwest china. they have developed the city's electronics industry rapidly, starting from scratch, in the course of mass criticism.

the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi prevented this industry from coming into being in lanchow prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. however, two big electronics factories and more than 50 smaller ones have been set up during the cultural revolution. the city now produces transister radio sets, television receivers, oscillators for television sets, diffusion furnaces and six other special electronic equipment and instruments. transisters, capacitors, transformers and 25 other varieties of basic electronic elements are being produced to meet the needs of industry and agriculture.

the city's metallurgical, chemical, machine-building, textile, brewery, printing and hard-ware departments started doing work in the electronic field at the beginning of the 1970's. blacksmiths, carpenters, plasterers and housewives, who had had no notion of electronics before, have learned quickly and are doing their share to develop the industry. a group of more than 20 workers of the lanchow electroplating factory and some revolutionary students and teachers of the kansu teachers' college have trial-produced some basic electronic elements. they had material and technical difficulties at first. after repeated experiments, they were able to make and put into production five specifications of transformers and potentiometers for television receivers. the chiliho handicraft hard-ware workshop used to make only chimneys, stoves and similar items. while continuing their usual work, the shop's workers trial-produced carbon diaphragm resisters after just 28 days of effort and put it into production this july. they were guided by chairman mao's great teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind."

most of the workers in the "may 7" workshop of the hsintan meters and instruments factory are former housewives. these women displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and in a year or so produced 13,000 transformers, 170 four-transister radio sets and 50 pieces of semi-conductor therapeutic apparatus. they achieved this success by conscientiously studying chairman mao's teachings and breaking down the fallacious idea that "electronics is beyond the comprehension of the masses". they are now working hard to produce triodes.

chairman mao teaches: "they (the students) should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production". the city's scientific research workers, university and middle school students are active in producing electronic elements. the students and teachers of the lanchow no. 14 and no. 32 middle schools found the way to make ceramic capacitors and diffusion furnaces. imbued with high

aspirations to win honour for chairman mao, a dozen young teachers and students of lanchow university closely cooperated with workers of the university-run factory in doing experiments for more than 20 days. they were then able to turn out red, green and blue fluorescent powder for the television industry. thanks to their hard efforts, the research workers of the coating research institute attached to the lanchow paint factory on china's national day, october 1, trial-produced an important up-to-standard part for the large-screen, colour television receiver with external light source.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY

Swift Advances by China's Small Chemical Fertilizer Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1970)

small chemical fertilizer plants now provide more than 40 per cent of the national output, as against 12 per cent in 1965. this has played an important part in china's good harvests for a number of years running. the total production capacity of the small chemical fertilizer plants built this year is 30 per cent above that built in all the years from 1958 to 1969.

the industry has made its best progress under the guidance of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the principle of walking on two legs formulated by chairman mao.

chemical fertilizer workers built a new type of small synthetic ammonia plant after doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind in 1958, during the great leap forward. this opened the way to expand the chemical fertilizer industry at high speed with greater, faster, better and more economical results. but, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the industry did all in their power to oppose the principle of walking on two legs. although workers and poor and lower-middle peasants resisted, they slashed back a great number of small chemical fertilizer plants, bringing this work to a standstill in many areas. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers and peasants bitterly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the notion "chemical industry is something mysterious". this gave the industry a new lease on life.

since entering the great 70s, the revolutionary masses have resolutely carried out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". work began in the tradition of self-reliance, and indigenous and modern methods are combined. more plants have gone up than in any previous period faster, with a bigger capacity and more technical innovations. a small synthetic ammonia plant is now built at half of the cost and in two-thirds of the time. many small plants were designed and built and went into operation within the year. the yangchuan city in shansi province organized city-wide efforts to make the chemical fertilizer equipment and completed a synthetic ammonia plant with an annual output

of 3,000 tons in just six months. fusui county in kwangsi built in five months a plant with an annual output of 10,000 tons of quality phosphorus fertilizer.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution only a few provinces and cities were able to make whole sets of equipment for producing synthetic ammonia. many provinces, cities and even administrative regions can now make such equipment. with the communist working style, shanghai workers organized socialist coordination and this year turned out nearly 100 sets of equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants for other parts of the country.

following chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", the workers of small chemical fertilizer plants dared to solve knotty problems and made remarkable technical innovations. coke and anthracite used to be the main raw materials for making synthetic ammonia. breaking down this old notion, the workers worked out a method for producing synthetic ammonia from coal balls and briquettes made of coal dust. it is now widely used by small synthetic ammonia plants.

many plants have applied the more efficient method of making gas directly from coal dust, using a simple coal dust gasifier which the workers of the shinchiachuang chemical fertilizer plant [illegible] this enables many areas to use local resources under a unified state plan to develop the chemical industry on a larger scale.

with the deepening of the technical innovations movement, the potential of the small chemical fertilizer enterprises is constantly tapped so that most of them can produce much above designed capacity. in kiangsu province, the wuhsi chemical fertilizer plant has increased its output nine times thanks to technical innovations. the chungming plant has increased its productive capacity eleven times in the course of ten years.

FISHERY

South China Production Brigade Uses Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts to Guide Fishing

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 26, 1970)

the use of chairman mao's philosophic concepts to guide fishing is described in an article by the revolutionary committee of hungwei production brigade in haifeng county, kwangtung province, excerpts from which follow:

the revolutionary fishermen of our production brigade had excellent catches this year, following record hauls last year. this achievement is due to our living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic concepts which guide us.

chairman mao teaches: "freedom means the recognition of necessity and the transformation of the objective world." our freedom in fishing is attained in the struggle against bad weather and the sea by arming ourselves with mao tsetung thought.

wind is both a friend and enemy in coastal fishing. wooden junks cannot move quickly without a wind. but even motorized junks cannot stand up to seven or eight scale winds and have to return to harbour. so during the windy seasons we were in a passive position.

after studying chairman mao's philosophic concepts, we came to understand that passive and active are not absolutes. under certain circumstances, a passive position can be transformed into an active one. but to make this transformation, people must grasp the objective laws.

careful observation for some time showed us the relation between strong wind and the movement of the fish: fish shoals often grow bigger before a strong wind hits; right after the wind subsides, fish shoals rise closer to the surface in search of food. discovering this, we decided to fish before and right after strong winds. this ensures safety and brings good catches.

one of our junks at sea monitored a strong wind forecast in one afternoon. our fishermen judged from the slow movements of the clouds and the gentle waves that the wind would hit some time before dawn. they made preparations against the wind and continued fishing that evening. they netted five tons of fish, and by the time the strong wind came, they were already back in port. when the wind force fell, they set out again for the fishing grounds. by the time they arrived, there was no wind and catches were good.

different teams and junks get quite different catches on the same fishing grounds. this teaching of chairman mao's helped us find the reason: "without concrete analysis there can be no knowledge of the particularity of any contradiction." we found in practice that there are general and particular laws governing the movement of the fish, and the same is true for the current of the sea. generally speaking, the upper and lower water currents flow in the same direction. but sometimes the wind and other factors cause cross-currents. when that happens the fishing-net cannot be opened fully and fishing is impossible. we solved the problem by casting the net with the flow of the current. the results are very good.

chairman mao teaches: "when we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis." changes in weather always affect the movement of the fish. this creates difficulties in locating shoals and sometimes we are fooled. following chairman mao's teaching, we try to grasp the essence from the appearance so as to distinguish between fact and falsehood in fishing. here is what happened one february evening last year.

our fishermen failed to locate a shoal by several methods. but they noticed air bubbles on the surface of the water, which indicated that fish might be in deeper water where the temperature was higher. they led down grappling hooks and found this was true. our 13 motorized junks netted 350 tons of fish.

we gain freedom in fishing in the course of analyzing and solving contradictions through practice. this process is unending. we are determined to make greater efforts in the living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts, constantly sum up our experience and get bigger catches in the future.

FORESTRY

New Progress in China's Timber Production and Forestry

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1970)

china has fulfilled its 1970 timber production plan in an all-round way. total output being 13 per cent higher than last year's. more trees were planted this year than in 1969 and big progress has been made in the multiple use of timber. this success was achieved under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

many lumbering enterprises have this year reached or topped the previous records in output value, quantity, production costs, profit and consumption of raw materials. some forestry bureaux fulfilled this year's timber targets two to three months ahead of schedule. breaking with the convention "production slackens in warm seasons", they maintained stable and high output throughout the year.

revolutionary committees at all levels in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have since last winter started mao tsetung thought study classes. at these classes, people repeatedly studied chairman mao's teachings "cover the country with trees" and "agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent; not one of them can be dispensed with". this helped them understand the importance of afforestation to the country's socialist construction. as a result, mass afforestation movements were launched both in spring and autumn. some 800,000 hectares of land were afforested in kwangtung, fukien and six other provinces this spring. the newly

afforested area in hunan province reached 340,000 hectares during the same season, exceeding the total increase for 1969.

china started large-scale afforestation not long after liberation. there are now big shelter belts in the western part of northeast china, the sandy areas in northwest china, the once flooded yellow river area in central china and the coastal areas. they help conserve water and soil, reduce sandstorms and ameliorate the climate and thus promote local agriculture and animal husbandry.

by following chairman mao's principle "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements", yenling county in honan province has set an example of developing forestry at a high speed. situated on the eastern honan plain, part of this county was scourged by the yellow river before liberation and farm output was very low. since 1962, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a mass afforestation campaign has been launched in the county every winter and spring. sixtyfive per cent of the adults took part in the campaign in the spring of 1969. displaying the tachai spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the county has planted 28,000,000 trees since the beginning of the cultural revolution four years ago. in addition, it has lined more than 2,000 kilometres of roads and 20,500 kilometres of waterways with trees. the number of trees planted is 2.5 times the total for the 17 years before the cultural revolution. the county's grain output in 1967-1969 was 60 per cent higher than in the three years preceding the cultural revolution and cotton output also rose. the county had a good harvest of both grain and cotton this year. the number of pigs is twice as many as in 1965 and that of draught animals increased 40 per cent.

many forest areas have stepped up the cultivation of young woods this year. regeneration was done right after the felling of trees so as to keep the forests last. about one million people took part in the mass afforestation campaign in heilungkiang province, china's biggest timber producer. the areas for regeneration and afforestation reached 354,000 hectares, topping the year's state plan and 18 per cent above the 1969 record.

great success has been achieved in opening up new forest areas this year. acting according to chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", the workers criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. many forestry bureaus started production the same year they were set up thanks to the workers' soaring socialist enthusiasm. a forestry bureau in kansu province was set up in april of last year. the lumbermen made hard efforts and turned out over 50,000 cubic metres of timber in working four forestry centres. the bureau's production was originally scheduled to begin in 1972.

the multiple use of timber has made big progress. the forest areas have set up factories making use of discarded material. more than 1,400 small factories have been set up in heilungkiang province. they are turning out over 100 products, including paper pulp, chemicals and fibre board.

AGRICULTURE

Coastal Fukien Province Wins Excellent Harvests This Year

(NCNA-English Foochow, Dec. 27, 1970)

total grain output of fukien province on the east china sea was 30 per cent over last year's and per hectare grain yield increased by 28 per cent. this new record was a result of the mass movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. the success was made under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the province also expanded its afforested area by 46 per cent, the number of pigs by 15 per cent, the output of aquatic products by 8.3 per cent and sugar cane by 50 per cent, tea and tobacco output also rose.

increases were not only in areas with better natural conditions, such as the southern part of the province and foochow's outskirts where grain output used to be fairly high. a number of counties, communes and brigades in the mountainous areas in the western and northern parts of the province where natural conditions are poor gathered a per hectare grain yield above the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the per hectare grain yield for three administrative regions and two cities out of the total number of nine topped the target set in the programme; so did 30 counties, as against 15 last year. the output of just early rice in 254 brigades exceeded the target.

fukien province has a warm climate and plenty of rain and favourable conditions for farming. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution it did not achieve big increases in grain output. the provincial revolutionary committee set as a major task solving this problem. it reviewed the struggle between the two lines in agriculture in fukien and found that the key was to follow the example of the tachai people to make a living study and application of mao tsetung thought and constantly criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this must be done by grasping the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and eliminating the revisionist line's poisonous influence to raise the consciousness of the cadres and peasants in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the province organized mao tsetung thought study classes starting last winter for this purpose. the leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee and of the revolutionary committees at all levels took charge.

grain output in chengmen commune on foochow's outskirts dropped at one time because liu shao-chi's agents in fukien had wildly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line "put money in command" there. the commune depended on a large amount of grain from the state every year. a mao tsetung thought propaganda team led by a leading member of the provincial revolutionary committee worked in the commune for a period. they aroused and relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants. they helped launch the movement to strike

at the counter-revolutionaries and opposed corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, dealt blows at the enemies' sabotage and conducted revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the poisonous influence of revisionism. this year the commune's total grain output was some 40 per cent greater than last year's and it delivered and sold 565 tons of grain to the state.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well", leading members of the revolutionary committees went to the grassroots level to make investigations and study and find units advanced in learning from tachai. they helped these units sum up and popularize their experience of local significance for other areas. the tachai spirit blossomed and bore more fruit throughout the province. last winter and this spring, the provincial revolutionary committee organized a great number of cadres as mao tsetung thought propaganda teams to go to some selected communes and brigades to strengthen the leadership of the mass movement to learn from tachai. thanks to this, 273 advanced units have come to the fore in various kinds of areas throughout the province. among these are units that got good harvests in formerly alkali, swampy and sandy land which used to produce very poor yields, the advanced units on plains that achieved greater successes, the units that got good harvests of tea and grain or of fish and grain where industrial crops are the main production, and units that had a high yield of paddy rice, wheat, sugar cane and other crops. the popularizing of the experience of these typical examples helped deepen the mass movement throughout the province.

the leading members of revolutionary committees made unified plans and overall arrangements for agriculture. they stressed grain production while giving appropriate attention to the development of diversified economy. scientific farming has been encouraged.

the province paid great attention to advanced techniques and farming systems including turning single crop into double crop fields, popularizing good strains of short stalk rice, carrying out rational close planting and transforming low-yielding fields. spring comes late in the mountainous areas of fukien and autumn is early. the limited farming season is the key problem in double cropping to achieve high grain yield. the advanced technique of transplanting seedlings with root-soil shortens the period of nursing seedlings and it can be started earlier. the province this year used this advanced technique on 200,000 hectares of rice fields. this increased the acreage of early rice from 466,000 hectares last year to 600,000 hectares.

most of the land on which grain is grown is in the mountainous areas. many counties this year organized mountain reclamation teams which did intensive farming and field management and turned poor fields into high-yield ones. in line with local conditions, the teams also promoted the all-round progress of agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, sideline occupations and fisheries.

Shaoshan Area in Central China Reaps Good Harvest

(HCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 27, 1970)

shaoshan area in hunan province brought in another good harvest this year with a per-hectare yield of 7.8 tons, after reaping rich harvests for three years running. total grain output was 18 per cent more than last year. the amount of marketable grain it delivered to the state this year exceeded any previous record.

with boundless proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao, the party organizations at all levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the area have firmly implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and gathered in the good harvests by relying on their own efforts and working hard.

shaoshan area has six people's communes with more than 4,600 hectares of farmland. it is a hilly area and irrigation conditions were poor before. guided by chairman mao's great instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the people worked for several years to build water conservancy projects. this brought great changes to the area, but still could not keep up with the development of agriculture. so the shaoshan area party committee decided to lead the people in building more irrigation projects. since last spring, various types of mao tsetung thought study classes have been set up. the communist party members, revolutionary masses and cadres have repeatedly studied chairman mao's great instruction "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts", and sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this has further raised their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

mao ti-chiu, secretary of the present shaoshan brigade party branch, whose father laid down his life for the revolution, said: "we are determined to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and build shaoshan into a new hilly area always radiant with mao tsetung thought." mao ti-chiu's father mao fu-hsuan was secretary of the shaoshan party branch when it was founded by chairman mao.

leading members at various levels in shaoshan area have worked together with the masses in building water conservancy projects.

the tiehpi brigade of the shaoshan commune dug a 1,200-metre-long irrigation canal which involved the building of siphons and aqueducts and stonework. the project was complicated and required a large investment. the leading body of the brigade and the poor and lower-middle peasants studied chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and made up their minds to build it by their own efforts. they worked hard and ingeniously, using methods of their own devising and overcoming one difficulty after another. the canal, now completed in the main, has enlarged the irrigated acreage and enabled the brigade to add more than 13 hectares of paddy fields.

in the taping commune where the natural conditions were relatively bad, the cadres and commune members have worked vigorously to bring about a change with their own hands. this year, they built a reservoir, which can irrigate more than 66 hectares of farmland, and in this way created favourable conditions for increasing grain production.

Shaoshan area has built in a year 597 water conservancy projects, big and small, and increased the acreage of fields giving a stable, high yield irrespective of drought and water-logging to 81 per cent of its total farmland. At the same time, it has reclaimed more than 180 hectares of land. All this contributed to the good harvest this year and has created favourable conditions for the future development of agriculture.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Leader of Afghan Trade Delegation Gives Dinner in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1970)

dr. mohammad akbar omar, leader of the trade delegation of afghanistan and minister of commerce, gave a dinner here this evening.

present were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned han nien-lung, chou hua-min, hsieh huai-teh, wang lei, wang jun-sheng, yang kung-su, yuan lu-lin, wu hsiao-ta and wang chung-li.

also present were mohammad osman sidky, ambassador of afghanistan to china, and his wife, other delegation members, and diplomatic officials of the afghan embassy.

minister omar spoke at the dinner which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. he said he was grateful for the warm hospitality the afghan trade delegation had received in china.

he said: the friendship between afghanistan and china is deep-rooted and long-standing. especially in the past 20 years, the friendly relations established between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence has developed with each passing day.

minister omar said: the afghan people rejoice at the progress made by china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said in his speech: china and afghanistan are friendly neighbours with a traditional friendship between the two peoples. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, our friendly relations have had marked development on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. the present visit of the afghan trade delegation to china has once again brought the friendship of the afghan people for the chinese people. we hope that the delegation will convey to the people of afghanistan the friendly sentiments of the chinese people for them. we heartily wish the royal government of afghanistan and its people new achievements in safeguarding their national independence and building their country under the leadership of his majesty king mohammed zahir shah.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Trade Delegation of Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today met the trade delegation of afghanistan led by minister of commerce dr. mohammad akbar omar.

premier chou en-lai had a friendly conversation with minister omar, members of the delegation mohammad yassin mohseni and sayed mohammad zubair, ambassador of afghanistan to china mohammad osman sidky and first secretary of the afghan embassy in peking hedayatullah saidi.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned pai hsiang-kuo, han nien-lung, chou hua-min, wang jun-sheng, yang kung-su, han hsu and wang ming-chun.

the meeting was followed by a signing ceremony for the trade and payments agreement and the barter protocol concluded between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of afghanistan. premier chou en-lai attended the signing ceremony.

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo and afghan minister of commerce mohammad akbar omar signed the agreement and the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Trade Delegation of Afghanistan Leaves Peking to Visit South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1970)

the trade delegation of afghanistan led by dr. mohammad akbar omar, minister of commerce, left here by air this morning to visit south china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned chou hua-min, wang lei, wang jun-sheng, yang kung-su and wu hsiao-ta.

mohammad osman sidky, ambassador of afghanistan to china, and embassy officials were present.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 25, 1970)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, gave a dinner at the "partisan" palace here yesterday evening in honour of comrade keng piao, ambassador of the people's republic of china to albania, who will be leaving his post for home.

present on the occasion were comrades adil carcani, begir balluku, haki toska, hysni kapo, ramiz alia, rita marko,

spiro koleka, abdyl kellezi, kadri hazbiu, koco theodhosi, petrit dume, vice-chairman of the presidium of the people's assembly shefqet peci, vice-chairman of the council of ministers xhafer spahiu, members of the central committee of the albanian party of labour fiqrete shehu and vito kapo and minister of foreign affairs nesti nase.

also present on the occasion were: chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of the chinese ministry of water conservancy and electric power who is leading the working team of the ministry; fu chih-hsing, head of the chinese gymnastic team; chao hsi-wu, head of the chinese table tennis team, and the diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

the dinner proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Haxhi Lleshi Receives Chinese Ambassador Keng Piao

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 25, 1970)

comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, today received comrade keng piao, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of albania, who will be leaving his post for home.

comrade bilbil klosi, secretary of the presidium of the people's assembly, and comrade reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, were present on the occasion.

the reception took place in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Enver Hoxha Receives Chinese Ambassador Keng Piao

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 27, 1970)

comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, yesterday received keng piao, ambassador of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of albania, who will be leaving his post for home.

present on the occasion were behar shtylla, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and nesti nase, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of foreign affairs.

the reception took place in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CANADA

Growing Unemployment in Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Dec. 24, 1970)

the rate of unemployment in canada has increased to more than 6 per cent this year -- the highest in recent years -- owing to the stagnation and decline of canada's production under the impact of the deepening economic and financial crises in the united states.

according to figures released by the federal bureau of statistics, the number of unemployed in canada increased by 57,000 during the month beginning mid-october and reached 476,000 by mid-november. these figures did not include those unemployed who had not registered themselves officially.

the u.s. monopoly capitalist groups control the main economic lifelines in canada. to shift the burden of their worsening economic crises on to others, they have in recent years not only launched a frenzied onslaught on the working people at home, but also stepped up their attack on the canadian working people by wholesale dismissals through their enterprises in canada. the army of unemployed in canada has kept growing as a result.

non-skilled and young workers were the first to go without jobs. in the third quarter of the year, the unemployment rate of non-skilled workers stood at 11.1 per cent. nearly a half of the unemployed, or 212,000, were youth. many of the unemployed youth were students having just graduated from colleges or middle schools.

the unemployed canadians found their livelihood very difficult. in toronto, about 10,000 to 15,000 unemployed people were homeless and had to drift about in the streets. the number of people who had only one meal a day was on the increase.

at present, unemployment continues to worsen in canada.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Iraqi Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met monther abdul hamid eraim, new iraqi ambassador to china.

present on the occasion were ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and rafia y. al-hashimi, first secretary of the iraqi embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Women Fighting Against Military Bases Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1970)

a ten-member delegation of japanese women fighting against military bases, with yoko matsuoka as its leader and take hasegawa as its deputy leader, arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

present at the airport to welcome them were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-japan friendship association, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, hsu ming, yang chi, wang hsiao-yi and chou chi, as well as representatives of workers, peasants and red guards.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 26, 1970)

the government delegation of the republic of mali led by charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. it is bringing back the friendship of the chinese people for the malian people.

flying the national flags of china and mali, the kwangchow airport today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and malian people. the distinguished malian guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, hu nan-ching, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

when minister sissoko and the other malian guests walked round to bid farewell, people beat gongs and drums and danced. the crowds waved miniature chinese and malian national flags and repeatedly shouted: "long live the friendship between the chinese and malian people exclamation" "we firmly support the malian people in their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

also present at the airport were hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of light industry, and ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had accompanied the malian government delegation on its visit to kwangchow, and malian ambassador to china assane guindo.

the malian government delegation arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by special plane on december 25. it was warmly welcomed at the airport by chen yu, hu nan-ching and other comrades, chinese technicians who had worked in mali and more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

during their stay in kwangchow, the distinguished malian guests visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in his early years, and the liuhsiho hydro-electric power station and a small water turbine pump power station run by the wushin production brigade of the wenchuan people's commune in tsunghua county.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening in honour of the distinguished malian guests. speaking at the banquet, comrade chen yu and minister sissoko expressed the hope that the unity and friendly cooperation between the people of china and mali would constantly be consolidated and developed. they wished the people of asian and african countries new victories in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Letters of Exchange on Chinese Aid Project Signed in Kathmandu

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Dec. 24, 1970)

a ceremony of signing letters of exchange on the construction of a power transmission and transformation project with chinese government assistance was held here this afternoon.

in accordance with the letters of exchange, the chinese government, at the request of the nepalese government, agrees to assist the latter to construct two power transmission and transformation lines, one from the sunkosi hydraulic power station to chautara and the other from the power station to barabise.

doctor bhekh bahadur thapa, secretary of the finance ministry of the nepalese government, and chinese ambassador wang tse signed the letters of exchange on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony were nava raj subedi, minister of industry, commerce, public works, communication, transport, water and power, and other nepalese leading officials.

li pu-hsiao, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in nepal, was also present at the ceremony.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Grand Rally in Nanking Warmly Celebrates 10th Anniversary of SVNNFL

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 26, 1970)

over three thousand revolutionary people of kiangsu province and nanking municipality held a rally this afternoon, warmly celebrating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation. they warmly hailed the brilliant victories of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and expressed the firm determination of the people and armymen of the province to unite with the vietnamese comrades-in-arms at all times and to fight and win victory together with them.

attending the rally was the delegation of the central committee of the s.v.n.n.f.l. headed by dang tran thi which had come to nanking for the celebrations and for a visit.

present were hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units, hua lin-sen, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and yang kuang-li and hsu chia-tun, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee.

present was hsiao ching-kuang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence, who accompanied the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms from peking to nanking.

the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china hung on the rostrum. there were huge slogans: "we firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" and "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" as the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by hsu shih-yu and other comrades, mounted the rostrum, the hall rose and greeted them with prolonged, enthusiastic applause.

fang min, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, declared the rally open. the band played the official anthem of the republic of south viet nam and the national anthem of china.

wu ta-sheng, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee and the armymen and people of the province, he expressed the warmest greetings to the south vietnamese armymen and people fighting at the forefront against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he warmly praised them for the brilliant victories they had won in the war by displaying the inexhaustible strength of people's war and for their great service to the sacred cause of liberating the south, defending the north and reunifying their fatherland.

he said that the chinese people's great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful

backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

comrade wu ta-sheng said: the vietnamese people's struggle is our struggle. the armymen and people of kiangsu province firmly respond to the call of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese government to maintain high vigilance and give all-out support to the vietnamese people and the people of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by concrete deeds in grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. the vietnamese people are determined to carry the struggle through to the end and we are determined to support them to the end, until all u.s. aggressors are driven out of indo-china.

head of the delegation dang tran thi, in his speech, described the brilliant victories of the armymen and people of south viet nam under the leadership of the national front for liberation over the past ten years, who had fought heroically and as one man and overcome all kinds of difficulties. he reviewed the revolutionary friendship between the people of viet nam and china who supported and encouraged each other in their protracted common struggle.

dang tran thi said: the vietnamese people will forever be grateful to chairman mao, the communist party of china and the fraternal chinese people for their profound sympathy, resolute support and tremendous, valuable, timely and effective assistance to our cause of fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the socialist construction in the north.

at the end of his speech, dang tran thi said that the 14 million people of south viet nam, together with the rest of the vietnamese people, were determined to adhere to their respected and beloved president ho chi minh's teaching: "neither bombs nor shells can cow our people, and no wily words can deceive them. we, vietnamese, are resolved to fight till not a single u.s. aggressor remains on our beloved land." they would unite even more closely with the fraternal cambodian and laotian people, continue to display the spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win", and persistently carry on the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

the speeches were punctuated with warm applause.

vietnamese trainees in nanking attended the rally.

present were lu wei-chao, a leading member of the department of asian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry who accompanied the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms to nanking; fang chen and li yu, vice-chairmen of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; and representatives of nanking workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, combat heroes and red guards.

after the rally, head of the delegation dang tran thi and the other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by comrade hsu shih-yu and others, saw a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang".

Delegation of Central Committee of SVNNFL Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 27, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation led by dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading members of the p.l.a. nanking units, the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee chang tsai-chien, hua lin-sen, yang kuang-li, hsu chia-tun, fang chen and li yu.

flying the national flag of china and the official flag of the republic of south viet nam, the nanking airport today was alive with warm expressions of militant unity between the people of china and viet nam. the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off by more than three thousand revolutionary people who carried bouquets and garlands and streamers reading: "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation". the crowds beat drums and gongs and sang and danced.

when leader of the delegation dang tran thi and the other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms bid farewell to the crowds, the people waved the national flags of china and the official flags of the republic of south viet nam and shouted: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the people of the three countries of indo-china are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation"

vietnamese trainees in nanking were also present at the airport.

lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, is accompanying the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms to shanghai.

during their stay in nanking, nguyen van quang and dang hai van, deputy leaders, and ngo van ranh and huynh quang thuyen, members, of the delegation, were invited to a meeting held by p.l.a. units stationed in nanking. deputy leader dang hai van and huynh quang thuyen recounted to the p.l.a. commanders and fighters the great victories and heroic exploits of the armymen and people of south viet nam in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the reports were warmly received. chang tsai-chien and wang liu-sheng, leading members of the p.l.a. nanking units, were present at the meeting.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking and the huahua glass instruments factory and laid wreaths at the mausoleum for the revolutionary martyrs at yu hua-tai.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Photo Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction Achievements Opens in Khartoum

(NCNA-Emglish Khartoum, Dec. 24, 1970)

a photo exhibition on the china's industrial and agricultural achievements in socialist construction opened here yesterday. also on display were photos on the visit to china in last august of the sudanese friendship delegation headed by major-general guafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan.

omer hag musa, minister of national guidance of the sudan, presided over the opening ceremony. among more than 100 people present at the ceremony were abdalla hassan el khidir, under-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; mahdi mustafa el hadi, political adviser to the president; ahmed abdel halim, under-secretary of the ministry of youth, sports and social affairs; other high-ranking officials and personages of various circles as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries.

speaking at the ceremony, omer hag musa warmly praised the chinese people on their achievements in socialist construction attained under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. he said: the exhibition has spread before us a splendid picture of socialist construction in the people's republic of china. we have long been watching with admiration the great chinese people's great struggle in building their motherland in the economic, social and cultural spheres and their firm stand in fighting against colonialism and u.s. imperialism under the leadership of great chairman mao tsetung.

he said, "the sudanese revolution meets the chinese revolution in many aspects. both of them are to create a new life for their peoples. they meet each other in their common struggle against colonialism and imperialism. they sit together in the afro-asian community, the biggest community in contemporary human society. we both side with our african brothers who are fighting against foreign oppressors. we both support the struggle of the indo-chinese peoples as well as the korean people in their fight against the u.s. aggressors. the great chinese people support us in our struggle for the liberation of the usurped arab land and the recovery of the homeland of our palestinian brothers. the great sudanese people support the chinese people in their struggle for returning taiwan to its motherland -- the people's republic of china."

he wished chairman mao good health, and the friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples ever-growing.

yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan also spoke at the opening ceremony. he warmly praised the new successes of the sudanese people under the leadership of president nimeri in their struggle for safeguarding national independence, fighting against imperialism and developing the national economy. he wished the further strengthening and daily development of the friendship and cooperation between the two governments and peoples of china and the sudan. he also wished prosperity to the democratic republic of the sudan, happiness to the sudanese people and good health to his excellency president nimeri.

minister musa cut the ribbon for the exhibition and, accompanied by ambassador yang shou-cheng, went over all the pictures. the distinguished guests and friends visited the exhibition with great interest.

CHINA AND UAR

UAR National Assembly Speaker Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Cairo, Dec. 26, 1970)

mohamed labib shukeir, speaker of the national assembly of the united arab republic, today received chai tse-min, chinese ambassador to the u.a.r., and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements Closes in Lusaka

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Dec. 24, 1970)

a photo exhibition on china's industrial and agricultural achievements in socialist construction closed here yesterday. during the five-day exhibition, many visitors warmly praised the great achievements made by the chinese people in various fields of socialist construction under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao.

after visiting the exhibition, many zambian friends and friends from other countries wrote their impression in the visitors' book. a zambian friend wrote: "the exhibition shows a convincing record of the progress which the people's republic of china has made under the strong and wise leadership of chairman mao."

a foreign friend working in zambia wrote: it is a most rewarding and enlightening visit. china has made great progress during its three five-year plans, particularly since the great cultural revolution. i am deeply impressed by this. an african friend wrote: "china has achieved a lot over the past three five-year plans under the direction of chairman mao. it has still a lot to achieve because the chinese people are very cooperative in all they do. really they are aiming high in agriculture and industry. this is shown in the exhibition." an ugandan friend wrote: "china is developing at an unpredictable rate and this should be a best example for us, the developing countries."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 6, 1971 No. 4813

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* NATIONAL *
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LEARN FROM-TACHAI MOVEMENT

Be Promoters of Progress in "Learning from Tachai in Agriculture"

by

Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 24, 1970)

Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory charted by the Party's 9th National Congress, the situation is excellent on the agricultural front in Shantung Province and a spectacular new upsurge is occurring in the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture." This movement is approaching with the momentum of an avalanche and on an unprecedentedly large scale. The masses of the people have been aroused and large groups of the leading cadres have gone to the first line, enthusiastically leading this movement. Taking the road of Tachai and building a socialist new countryside has become a combat slogan and solid action of the broad masses of the cadres and the people. Everywhere in the vast countryside is a revolutionary scene of surging vigor and enthusiasm. The mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has developed in depth. New victories have been won in the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation. Shantung Province has reaped a bumper harvest in agriculture this year, with the grain output of 17 of its hsien and municipalities surpassing the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Its total grain and cotton yield has outstripped the past record. A new upsurge is now occurring in an earth-shaking manner in the mass movement of soil improvement, manure accumulation, water conservation and afforestation in the whole province.

The new upsurge of the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" now occurring in Shantung has these characteristics: A firm hold is taken of the basic link of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man; the course of learning from Tachai is changed into a course of the living

study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Learning from Tachai is closely linked with the effort to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, to strengthen combat preparedness and to support the world revolution. Effort is also made to give prominence constantly to the struggle between the two lines, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and to turn the vast countryside into a classroom for line education and a field of battle against self-interest and criticism against revisionism. The leaders at various levels conscientiously sum up historical experience, tightly grasp the implementation of the Party's policies and integrate the sky-rocking revolutionary vigor with the scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts, thereby guaranteeing the earth-shaking, realistic and sound development of the movement.

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by great leader Chairman Mao has completely smashed renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and cleared the way for the deep-going development of the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture." The line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" has greatly aroused the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of the people. The surging development of the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" is a bounteous fruit of the deep-going development of the great proletarian cultural revolution and also a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

"Learning from Tachai in agriculture" is a great mass movement, in which the leaders at various levels will receive crucial tests. Should they stand in the fore, actively lead the masses forward, and be promoters of progress in "learning from Tachai in agriculture," or should they lag behind and always work passively? This is a very acute problem confronting the leaders of various levels. We must obey great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Leaders must go ahead in the movement and must not lag behind," and firmly act as promoters of progress in "learning from Tachai in agriculture."

1. Tightly Grasp Class Struggle and Consolidate the Proletariat's Hegemony

The course of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" is permeated with the violent class struggle. Political power is the central problem of the struggle. With which class the hegemony lies determines whether it is possible or not to study and popularize the experience of Tachai and whether it is possible to consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy.

Political power is a fundamental problem of the revolution. It has been seven years since Chairman Mao issued the great call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." Why was it that the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" could not be carried out extensively and in depth in some localities in Shantung? It was because part of the hegemony was not in the hands of the proletariat. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, we recaptured power from the capitalist-roaders and established a new revolutionary leading group. But, the struggle centering on the problem of hegemony has not ended yet. The overthrown reactionary class did not take

its defeat lying down but always adopted the tactics of "forcing in" and "pulling out" to usurp our revolutionary political power, forcing into our leading group, waving the flag of revolution, playing the counter-revolutionary double dealing tactics and undermining the dictatorship of the proletariat and the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Through the implementation of the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress," we unfolded penetratingly the campaign of "cleaning up the class ranks" and the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement and carried out the work of Party consolidation and Party building in depth, thereby forcefully defeating the class enemy's sabotage activities, ridding the bad elements from our leading group, further solving the problem of hegemony and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. For this reason, the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" developed vigorously in the whole province.

Living facts of the class struggle make us learn deeply the importance of political power and make us realize that with political power we have everything and without political power we lose everything. The conditions of Ch'enchiachuang brigade in Ch'ufou hsien have fully testified to this point. In this brigade, when the good people held power, grain output was 500 catties per mow. When revisionism took the rostrum and the good people came down from it, grain output dropped from 500 catties to 300 catties per mow. The masses came forward to drive away the bad elements, the good people ascended the rostrum again and the grain output quickly increased from 300 catties to 600 catties per mow. Now grain output exceeds 1,000 catties per mow.

"Never forget class struggle." With a great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the excellent situation of the deep-going development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai, we must see clearly that the class enemies have not yet stopped usurping the revolutionary hegemony and have only resorted to still more covert, more cunning and more malicious tactics. In no way should we think that "with power in our hands, the world is in peace and we may take a good rest" and that we may slacken our struggle for consolidating the proletariat's hegemony. Facts tell us that, to become promoters of progress in "learning from Tachai in agriculture," we must continue to "conscientiously carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation," unfold the revolutionary mass criticism in depth, tightly grasp the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement, conscientiously accomplish the work of Party consolidation and Party building, and act as promoters of progress in consolidating the proletariat's hegemony.

2. Raising the Understanding of Learning from Tachai; Giving Prominence to the Struggle between the Two Lines

Once the problem of hegemony is solved, whether or not we can grasp power well is determined by what flag the power holders hoist, what road they follow and what line they carry out.

A violent struggle between the two lines has always existed after the fundamental completion of the socialist reform of ownership of the means of agricultural production in China. One of these two lines is the Marxist-Leninist line of wholly accomplishing the socialist revolution on the

agricultural front, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing restoration of capitalism and building socialist agriculture as suggested by Chairman Mao; the other is renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of frenziedly sabotaging the socialist revolution on the agricultural front, exercising dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and disintegrating the socialist collective economy in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. Tachai is a red banner planted by great leader Chairman Mao. This red banner points out the orientation in which the 500 million Chinese peasants should continue revolution. Whether we should take Tachai only as a model in production or approach it by heightening it to the level of the problem of the orientation and the road, is a reflection of the struggle between the two roads and between the two lines. One of the important reasons why, in the movement of learning from Tachai in the past, some units in Shantung "learned from Tachai each year but failed" and some even went wrong, was that they were poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that production comes first," took Tachai only as a model in production and failed to grasp the problems of the orientation and the line, so that they ran "off the rails" and "parted from the line."

The problem of the line is the key to the success or failure of the revolution. If we carry out the correct line, we have everything; if we follow a wrong line, we shall lose everything. The establishment of a newborn revolutionary political power does not mean that the struggle between the two lines has come to an end. The class struggle has to be carried out on a long-term basis, and the struggle between the two lines also has invariably to be carried out on a long-term basis. For this reason, a new leading group still is confronted with the problem of what line it should carry out. The progress and the retrogression in the situation in agricultural production in Chiaonan hsien and in Anch'iu hsien, both in Ch'angwei administrative district, provide an excellent proof. Before 1966, Anch'iu hsien ranked third and Chiaonan ranked eleventh in per-mow output of grain in the whole administrative district. But, in 1969, these two hsien changed positions; Chiaonan jumped to rank third while Anch'iu retrograded to rank eleventh.

The land remained the same as it was before. Why were there two completely different results like this? The reason was that the revolutionary committee of Chiaonan hsien firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and vigorously unfolded the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture; whereas the revolutionary committee of Anch'iu hsien had for some time carried out the wrong line, so that the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture was undermined. This year, the revolutionary committee of Anch'iu hsien strengthened revolutionized building and carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so that its agricultural production again ranked among the advanced in the administrative district.

Practice of struggle also tells us that if production is grasped without solving the problem of the line, output may increase for the time being but will eventually drop.

Ch'ihlipao brigade in Techou municipality delved into production and did its utmost to grasp grain output. Its grain output once reached the target laid down in the "Program" and surpassed the standard of grain output for areas north of Yangtze River. But, because it followed an incorrect orientation and took a wrong road, its grain output eventually dropped from the standard for areas north of Yangtze River to the standard for areas north of the Yellow River and again to below 400 catties per mow. Later, it summed up experience and tightly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and its grain output rose again.

At present, the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines still exists in the question of how to learn from Tachai. Some comrades lay one-sided emphasis on the particularity of their local areas and their units from the viewpoint of production conditions and fail to understand the university of the experience of Tachai from the viewpoint of the orientation and the line. In this way, they are liable to make mistakes of the orientation and the line again.

Correctly carrying out the Party's policies is an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For this reason, in the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture," the leaders at various levels must understand that the Party's policies are a concrete expression of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by conscientiously carrying out the Party's policies can they resist the interferences coming from the "Left" and from the Right and prevent one tendency from being covered up by another. The various policies concerning the people's communes as formulated under Chairman Mao's guidance have played a decisive role in consolidating the collective economy and developing agricultural production. It is necessary to continuously implement various basic policies concerning the three-level ownership with the production team as the base of the people's communes at the present stage. We must strengthen our concepts of the Party's policies, raise our consciousness of carrying out the Party's policies and strengthen organizational discipline. We must prudently handle the new problems of policy, particularly those concerning the ownership, arising from the movement, report the situation to the higher authorities and seek advice from them, and in no way should we handle them carelessly.

"Historical experience merits attention. A line and a viewpoint must be talked over constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to talk them over with only a few people; it must be made known to all the revolutionary masses." To act as promoters of progress in "learning from Tachai in agriculture," we must give prominence to the line education and tightly grasp the struggle between the two lines.

3. Tightly Grasp Ideological Revolutionization of the Leading Group and Remold World Outlook

The key to whether or not we consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and take the road of Tachai lies in our remolding world outlook. People with a particular world outlook will invariably carry out the line of a particular kind. Tachai persists in the principle of putting

the proletarian politics in command and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a leading position, manifests the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and upholds the communist style of loving the country and the collective--this is the proletarian world outlook. If we do not vigorously remold our world outlook, we cannot have a real grasp of Tachai's experience.

"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." The world outlook of a leading cadre has direct bearing on what line an area or a unit may carry out and which direction the millions upon millions of the masses will be led to. A number of advanced units of the Tachai type have appeared in various parts of Shantung Province. They have a clear orientation, follow a correct line and vigorously develop revolution and production because they each have a good leading group which consciously remolds its world outlook.

Why was it that some of our comrades accepted and carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "san-tzu i-pao," "four big freedoms" and "material incentives"? Why did they waver between the "Left" and the Right during the violent struggle between the two lines? Why do some comrades fail to stand in the fore and to boldly lead the masses forward during the current mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture"? In the last analysis, this is a problem of world outlook. These comrades foster the bourgeois "self-interest" in their minds. "Self-interest" is the ideological base of the implementation of a wrong line. Egoism invariably leads to opportunism in taking the line. These comrades have idealist and metaphysical ideas in their minds. They often look at a problem subjectively, one-sidedly and superficially and cannot see the whole of a thing, the essence of a thing and the main aspect of a thing. In the storm of the revolutionary struggle, therefore, they cannot tell a right line from a wrong one, cannot distinguish genuine Marxism from false Marxism, foolishly fall into the trap of the false Marxists, and even think they are correct when they have embarked on a wrong road.

"The change in world outlook is something fundamental." All those who made mistakes of the line in the past were unexceptionally bound to their bourgeois world outlook. Without first eliminating the bourgeois individualism, idealism and metaphysics and solving the problem of world outlook, we cannot consciously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and, eventually, we will deviate from the "line" and we lose our "power" again. To be promoters of progress in "learning from Tachai in agriculture," we must be promoters of progress in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, completely remold our world outlook and revolutionize ourselves well.

4. Intensifying the Party's Political and Ideological Work in the Countryside, Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Educate the Peasants

In taking the road of Tachai, it won't do just to revolutionize the leading group without promoting the ideological revolutionization of the broad masses of the peasants; it is necessary to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to

educate the peasants and it is also necessary to solve the question of ideological revolutionization of the masses of the peasants. The commune members of Tachai brigade are good ideologically and have high consciousness because they use Mao Tse-tung's thought to destroy self-interests and foster devotion to the public. In learning from Tachai, we must tightly grasp this principle. "The serious problem is the education of the peasantry." Under the Party's leadership, the masses of the peasants can follow the road of Tachai. But, we must realize that the peasants, having long remained in the position of small producers in the past, are still ingrained with the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism today, and this is contradictory to the road of Tachai. To resolve this contradiction, it is necessary to "infuse socialist ideas continuously into the masses of the peasants and to criticize the tendency toward capitalism," to enable them to shake off the influence of both the traditions of all exploiting classes and the forces of habits which existed in the past several thousand years and to firmly and unswervingly follow the socialist road.

Should we persist in giving prominence to proletarian politics and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate and remold the peasants, or advocate "production comes first," uphold "material incentives" and induce the peasants' spontaneous tendency toward capitalism? This is a serious struggle for winning the ideological leadership over the peasants. The essence of the struggle is to direct the peasants to embark on either the socialist road or the capitalist road.

Some of our leading comrades formerly learned a very impressive lesson on this question. After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leaders at various levels [illegible] heightened their consciousness of giving prominence to proletarian politics. But the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has not been completely wiped out yet, and some comrades still have the tendency of belittling the political and ideological work for the peasants. They only "think of reaping a good harvest of all crops and pay attention to the farming seasons." They only grasp "drought, waterlogging and alkalinity" and neglect "thepower, the line and the world outlook." Without solving this problem, it is impossible to popularize the experience of Tachai and, moreover, they will invariably go wrong.

In using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the peasants, it is necessary to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to remold their world outlook and to solve the question of whether they should devote themselves to the public interests or to the self-interests and whether they should do farming for the revolutionary cause or in their own interests. Where this question has been solved, the people take on a new mental outlook and the earth changes its appearance; otherwise, learning from Tachai will meet defeat and end in failure.

The comrades of Mengchia brigade, Choup'ing hsien went three times to Tachai to learn things. The first time, they learned "to go to work in the fields without waiting for the signal and without being summoned by the brigade leader," and eventually their learning ended in failure. The second time, they "confined their view to the green crops in Tachai and did not see

red hearts of the Tachai people," and again their learning ended in failure. The third time, they learned the fundamentals, vigorously used Tse-tung's thought to educate man, and their mental outlook went through a deep-going change. After fighting arduously for two years, they succeeded in basically realizing water conservation in more than 4,000 mow of farmland.. output exceeds 700 catties per mow, being two times greater than that in 1968.

Countless facts show that "to change the earth, it is first necessary to change the man; to change the man, it is first necessary to change his mind." Once man's thinking is revolutionized, there is no difficulty he cannot overcome and there is no battle he cannot win. To be promoters of progress in "learning from Tachai in agriculture," we must intensify political and ideological work in the countryside and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the peasants.

5. Carrying Out the Directive of Self-Reliance, Persisting in the Party's Mass Line

have a correct orientation and a correct line in learning from Tachai. The key to achieving this lies in our exerting tremendous revolutionary , we must, as the people of Tachai do, let the guideline rest on the basis of our strength, rely on the wisdom and strength of the masses and of self-reliance and hard struggle.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The masses are the real heroes." "The masses have boundless creative power." The masses have from the masses. So long as we firmly and unswervingly rely on the masses and give the masses free rein, we can overcome any difficulty and perform any miracle on earth.

Chiao hsien formerly remained to be the "old 17th" and an "old backward unit" among the 17 hsien (municipalities) in Yent'ai area. Since the turn of spring this year, they sharply criticized the erroneous idea of seeing only the things and not the man, boldly aroused the masses, relied on own efforts, and adopted simple and indigenous methods. After fighting arduously for 80 days, they won major victories of two battles. The one was the battle in water conservation. They built 1,636 water conservation projects. When all of these projects were brought into operation, another 400,000 mow of farmland could be irrigated, being twice as big as the area of irrigated farmland developed in the two decades after the nationwide liberation. The other battle was in farm mechanization. They produced 300 sets of 20-horsepower diesel engines. The increase in power used in farming was 60 percent of the total volume of power possessed in the past two decades. Many advanced units in Shantung which learn from Tachai in agriculture have effected earth-shaking changes in their natural outlook because they rely on the strength of the masses and work with all-out efforts in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

In Lichiachai brigade, the masses removed the hills and built farmland in the past 13 years; the iron and steel of shovels, picks and hoes worn out totalled more than 30,000 catties.

Hsiatingchia brigade fought against hardships for 17 years in the past; the retaining walls of the terraced fields they had built measured 720 li in length.

In Niehchia brigade, 13 big wells were sunk on the stony mounds; more than 100 big iron hammers each weighing 30 catties were worn out and several hundred iron picks of two feet long ran out of use.

Practice shows that "self-reliance generates endless power" and "the mass movement generates endless power." Once the masses are aroused, they will show their wisdom, devise ways and means, work vigorously and create wealth and they can remove the mountains to fill the sea and can change heaven and earth. Many things which people of the past dared not imagine will become realities; many things which formerly took ten years or more to accomplish can be accomplished in a year or in two or three years.

In the mass movement of learning from Tachai, should we look at the lower level and rely on the masses to work self-reliantly, or should we look up, stretch our hands, put ourselves at the mercy of heaven and rely on aid from other people? This reflects the struggle between the two lines and between the two world outlooks. The former is the line of "achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results" and is an expression of the proletarian world outlook; the latter is the line of "achieving less, slower, worse and more wasteful results" and is an expression of the world outlook of a coward and lazy-bone. If we follow the latter line and rely on heaven, the state and the other people, "our ambition will weaken all the more, we shall become lazier and lazier, and our production will decrease continuously." Some comrades have deeply realized from the lessons of the past: In the past, "they blamed the higher level for not giving them support, blamed the lower level for not obeying them, blamed the heaven for not helping them and blamed the earth for not yielding grain." Now "they blame neither heaven nor earth but only themselves for not working hard; they blame neither the higher level nor the lower level but only themselves for not obeying Chairman Mao's sayings." To be promoters of progress in "learning from Tachai in agriculture," we must trust and rely on the masses and carry out the directive of self-reliance and hard struggle.

6. Displaying the Enthusiasm of All Lines of Trade for Giving Vigorous Support for Agriculture

In learning from Tachai and building the socialist agriculture, it is necessary, on the one hand, to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of the peasants and, on the other hand, to bring the enthusiasm of all lines of trade into play. Various lines of trade should be orientated toward agriculture and shift their work to the track based on agriculture.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Our country has more than 500 million peasants. The conditions of the peasants have very close bearing on the development of the economy and on the consolidation of political power in our country." Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Whether or not various lines of trade are orientated toward the countryside and support agriculture

is a question of what orientation they adhere to and what line they carry out; it is a major problem concerning the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the planned and proportional development of the national economy.

In the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture," various lines of trade in Shantung are showing ever surging enthusiasm in supporting agriculture. But, a few comrades still have the wrong ideas that "supporting agriculture has nothing to do with us" and "supporting agriculture results in loss." They say: "You grow your crops, while I look after my cogwheel and spring." They even are reluctant to make products in support of agriculture, thinking that "these products are low in value and bring little profits." This is a capitalist idea of doing business and reflects the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacy "profits in command." To be promoters of progress in "learning from Tachai in agriculture," we must make all lines of trade give vigorous support for agriculture.

At present, the mass movement of "learning from Tachai in agriculture" in Shantung is developing like waves of the sea rolling on and on. The current situation is excellent. "The movement is developing, new things have yet to emerge, and they are emerging in an endless stream. To study all aspects of this movement and its development is a major problem to which we must pay consistent attention." Leaders at all levels must fully understand the great meaning of this movement and, in the attitude of proletarian revolutionaries, consciously stand in the fore of the movement, lead and push forward this movement actively, enthusiastically and in a planned manner. They must go to the three great revolutionary movements and among the masses to strengthen investigations and sum up the experience of the masses, actively support the initiative of the masses, work in a down-to-earth manner, so as to guarantee deep-going and sound development of the movement. We may meet many difficulties on the road of progress. But, so long as we hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, display the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "remolding China in the way the Foolish Old Man removed the mountains," learn from Tachai in the Tachai spirit, catch up with Hsiyang in light of the experience of Hsiyang, and unite together to fight arduously, we definitely can make the flower of Tachai blossom in every part of Shantung.

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EDUCATED YOUTHS

Firmly and Resolutely Take the Road of Integration with Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

- Our Commentator -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 22, 1970)

In December 1955, during the socialist upsurge in China's countryside, great leader Chairman Mao issued his sagacious call:

"All intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. Our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

Two years ago today, under the new situation of the great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao again taught us:

"It is very necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

This great directive of Chairman Mao's, like a beacon flashing its far-reaching light, has illuminated for China's revolutionary young people the orientation for the continued advance along the road of integration with the masses of workers and peasants.

Under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's great directive, in the past 15 years, particularly during the past few years, there appeared a mighty upsurge throughout the country of educated young people going to the rural areas and mountainous regions. This revolutionary movement of educated young people integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants on such an unprecedented scale is a new and most glorious chapter in the history of the youth movement in China, and also in the world. This is a great socialist revolution which will surely produce a far-reaching effect on the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the prevention of capitalist restoration, on the promotion of struggle-criticism-transformation in towns and villages, and on the building of a new socialist countryside.

Having been baptized in the struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of educated young people who have gone to the rural areas and mountainous regions, under the leadership of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels and with the sincere concern and enthusiastic education of the poor and lower-middle peasants, have diligently studied and faithfully applied Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they have made serious efforts to remold their world outlook which has resulted in a profound change in their spiritual features. A generation of workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, basking in the sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought, is sprouting and growing up in the vast countryside.

The prevailing excellent situation amply expresses the infinite power of Chairman Mao's brilliant directive and enables the people to further appreciate his great strategic idea, "It is necessary for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." Today, with hearts filled with deep proletarian feelings of boundless love for Chairman Mao, we are commemorating the publication of this glorious directive of Chairman Mao's. The broad masses of educated young people must further carry out the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, in particular Chairman Mao's directives on the youth movement, and understand fully Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is very necessary...." and "There is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." Through that they must further heighten their awakening to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, resolutely advance on the road of integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants as indicated by Chairman Mao, and keep on advancing.

"It is very necessary" for educated young people to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, because by going to the countryside, they are taking the revolutionary road indicated to them by Chairman Mao and are doing the work for the consolidation of the revolutionary undertaking of the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the question of orientation for the youth movement, there historically existed a violent struggle between the two lines. The revolutionary line of Chairman Mao has always advocated and guided the broad masses of educated young people to take the road of integration with the masses of workers and peasants. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i has all the time endeavored to use the counter-revolutionary fallacies of "studying in order to be an official," "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and "punishment through labor" of the exploiting class to entice the educated young people to take the road of alienating with the masses of workers and peasants. The essential character of the struggle between the two lines is a violent struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie to win over the younger generation and a violent struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for the winning over of successors. Going to rural areas and mountainous regions by educated young people is an important component of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Revolutionary young people should consciously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and temper themselves into reliable successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

"It is very necessary" for educated young people to go to the countryside to be educated again by the poor and lower-middle peasants, because the countryside is a great school. In the countryside, the poor and lower-middle peasants are the most reliable allies of the working class and the best teachers for the educated young people. The practice of the three great revolutionary movements is the most rewarding and the most vivid teaching material in existence. The wide and open space is the best classroom and field laboratory for the educated young people. The purpose of this school is for the fostering of the students to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. In this great school the educated young people are able to learn at first hand from the poor and lower-middle peasants their deep profound feeling of loyalty

to Chairman Mao, loyalty to Mao Tse-tung's thought, loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the class stand and the definition between love and hate, the lofty quality of the fervent love for socialism, the revolutionary spirit of relying on one's own efforts, as well as the fine work style of plain living and arduous struggle. In a single word, they will be able eventually to establish a proletarian world outlook.

"It is very necessary" for educated young people to go to the countryside. Chairman Mao has taught us, "The young people are the most active and vital force in society." Today, swept by the relentless flood of the great proletarian cultural revolution, another new upsurge in socialist construction, on an even more extensive scale, is rising in China's countryside, and the vast countryside is in more urgent need than ever of this "most active and vital force." All educated young people with ambition should turn themselves into red seeds, and in the vast countryside, "integrate with the people there, take root among the people and blossom," and contribute their all to the building of a new socialist countryside.

Not only is "it very necessary" for educated young people to go to the countryside" but there is "plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

Educated young people are most willing to study, and are the least encumbered by conservative thought. They possess revolutionary vigor as well as cultural knowledge and are a valuable source of wealth to the Party and the people. Unfortunately under the former educational system, the revolutionary spirit and wisdom of the educated young people were shackled. However, once they have grasped the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and smashed through the shackles of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, their revolutionary spirit and wisdom will spring forth with great luster and can be transformed into an immense source of power. The cultural knowledge of the educated young people has also fully played its role in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

In the wide and spacious world of the countryside, the educated young people have proved themselves to be daring in thought, daring in speech, daring in attack, and daring in revolution. They have stormed and occupied the positions held by a small handful of class enemies, by bourgeois influence and all old ideas of the exploiting class in the countryside, and by old habits and customs. Together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants they have with true consciousness carried out struggle-criticism-transformation, grasped revolution, promoted production and other work and promoted preparedness against war, thus contribution enormously to the consolidation of socialist positions in the countryside.

In the vast and spacious world of the countryside, though staying in thatched huts, the educated young people have the world in their thoughts. In struggling against nature and the elements, carrying out scientific farming, advancing with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants along the brilliant road of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," and taking Tachai as their example, they have demonstrated their talents by painting the newest and the most beautiful picture of communism.

In the vast and spacious world of the countryside, the educated young people are actively propagating the thought of Mao Tse-tung, energetically popularizing cultural education, taking a lively interest in revolutionary culture and art activities, and adding vigor and life to the countryside.

All these have eloquently proved: the road of educated young people integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants is a bright one--one with room for them to develop their talents to the full.

The prophets of imperialism, basing their prophecy on the changes which had taken place in the Soviet Union, are also placing their hope of "peaceful transition" on the third or fourth generation of the Chinese Communist Party. We must see to it that these predictions of imperialism will go bankrupt. The broad masses of young people must firmly and resolutely follow the revolutionary road of integration with the poor and lower-middle peasants to the end. On this revolutionary road, what we have to lose is only the spiritual shackles of the bourgeoisie and revisionism, but what we gain is the whole bright red new world of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

We must attain our objectives.

We are certainly able to attain our objectives.

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SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT AND CHERISHING PEOPLE

PLA General Political Department Issues Circular on Activities During New Year and Spring Festival Holidays to Support Government and Cherish People

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1970)

the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army recently issued a circular to the whole army on carrying out activities during the 1971 new year and spring festival holidays to support the government and cherish the people.

the circular says: a new upsurge is emerging in china's socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of great mao tsetung thought and the line of unity and victory laid down by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china. the struggle against u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism waged by the revolutionary people throughout the world is developing vigorously and victoriously. the situation is excellent both at home and abroad. on the arrival of 1971, the whole army should carry out widespread, deep-going activities during the new year and spring festival holidays to support the government and cherish the people in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "supporting the government and cherishing the people", so as to further strengthen the unity of the army and the people and the unity of the army and the government and make the people's liberation army even more revolutionized and militant.

the circular says that all the commanders and fighters should be educated in a deep-going way to enable them to fully understand that "supporting the government and cherishing the people" is an important component of chairman mao's line on army building as well as an embodiment of the glorious tradition and essential characteristics of the people's liberation army. strengthening army-civilian and army-government unity is a reliable guarantee for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the country against imperialist aggression; it is also an important part of ideological education and of education on political line.

the circular points out that energetic efforts should be made to propagate mao tsetung thought in the activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people. the p.l.a. units should, in accordance with their different fields of work, propagate extensively, in a deep-going way and in varied forms these instructions of chairman mao's: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "unite to win still greater victories". they should publicize the excellent situation at home and abroad and the magnificent achievements the people have made by following closely the great strategic plan of chairman mao. they should propagate the p.l.a.'s principles and experience in building the army on a political basis, such as the "four firsts", the "three-eight" working style, "democracy in the three main fields" (see note one) and the "four-good" movement (see note two). they should strive hard to develop mass work and, together with the masses, study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, hold meetings to recall the suffering in the old society in contrast with the present happy life and undertake revolutionary mass criticism so as to raise awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the circular calls on the commanders and fighters of the whole army to firmly support the revolutionary committees' unified leadership, continue to improve their work of "three supports and two militaries", conscientiously carry out chairman mao's important instructions and deepen the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

it says that the p.l.a. units should take an active part in socialist construction, do good things for the people and, together with the people of the whole country, strive to win still greater victories under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

note one: "democracy in the three main fields" refers to the three aspects of democratic life in the people's liberation army, namely, democracy in the political, economic and military fields.

note two: "four-good" means good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training and in arranging the everyday life.

SUPPORTING ARMY AND HONORING FAMILIES OF ARMYMEN

State Council Issues Circular on Movement to Support Army and Give Preferential Treatment to Families of Armymen

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1970)

the state council recently issued a circular on carrying out a movement during the 1971 new year and spring festival holidays to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen.

the circular points out: in the year of 1970, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in china have been marching forward vigorously and in big strides under the wise leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of the line of unity and victory laid down by the ninth national congress of the party. the socialist revolution is continuing to develop triumphantly and socialist construction is going full steam ahead. tremendous achievements have been made on all fronts. china's national defence has been greatly strengthened. the dictatorship of the proletariat has been consolidated more than ever.

a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism has now emerged throughout the world. u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism are very isolated and they are having a very tough time. in contrast, china's foreign relations are daily developing. we have friends everywhere.

all our victories are victories for invincible mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and at the same time are inseparably linked with the chinese people's liberation army founded and led by our great supreme commander chairman mao and directly commanded by vice-chairman lin. "without a people's army the people have nothing." the p.l.a.

has rendered indelible historic services and fully played its role as the mainstay of the dictatorship of the proletariat in defending our socialist motherland and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the "three supports and two militaries" (i.e., support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, and political and military training) during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In order to further strengthen the unity of the army and the people and the unity of the army and government, consolidate and develop the revolutionary "three-in-one" combinations, strengthen preparedness against war, consolidate national defence and fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the party, the circular says: all localities without exception should launch a mass movement during the new year and spring festival holidays to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen in accordance with chairman mao's consistent teachings.

In the current movement, vigorous efforts should be made to propagate the meritorious deeds of the chinese people's liberation army, and learn from the p.l.a. its fine traditions of studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, giving prominence to proletarian politics, persisting in the "four firsts" (note one), and vigorously fostering the "three-eight" working style (note two); it is necessary to actively support the p.l.a. in doing well the work of "three supports and two militaries" and military training and the work for preparedness against war; it is necessary to conscientiously examine and carry out the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen, and perfect the public agreement on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen; visiting groups should be organized to pay regards to the armymen in the frontier and coastal areas and in companies and hospitals.

The circular urges the revolutionary committees at all levels to hold discussions as soon as they receive the circular and carry it out in accordance with the actual conditions of each locality. they should carry forward the revolutionary tradition of hard work and plain living and guard against extravagance and waste.

note one. "four firsts" means: 1. as between man and weapons, giving first place to man; 2. as between political and other work, giving first place to political work; 3. as between ideological and routine tasks in political work, giving first place to ideological work; 4. in ideological work as between ideas in books and living ideas currently in people's minds, giving first place to living ideas currently in people's minds.

note two. the "three-eight" working style: the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; the "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

MODEL CYL MEMBER

Military Commission of CPC Central Committee Issues Order to Confer Title of Honor on PLA Fighter

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1970)

the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china recently issued an order to confer the title of honour "model member of the communist youth league" on comrade hu yen-tao, a fighter of a patnfinding company of a unit of the naval air force of the chinese people's liberation army. in saving his comrades-in-arms in the course of building a project for preparedness against war, comrade hu yen-tao laid down his life heroically.

a rally was recently held in peking to confer the title. attending the rally were leading members of the navy of the p.l.a. li tso-peng, wang hung-kun and wu jui-lin, representatives of the departments concerned and more than 2,000 p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

comrade li tso-peng spoke at the rally. he said: comrade hu yen-tao's communist spirit shows the revolutionary and militant heroism of the chinese younger generation armed with mao tsetung thought. when we have more revolutionary fighters like hu yen-tao under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the brilliant guidance of mao tsetung thought, our dictatorship of the proletariat will certainly be further consolidated, our socialist motherland will certainly become still more flourishing and we will certainly make greater contributions to the proletarian revolutionary cause of the world.

the order calls on the whole army to learn from comrade hu yen-tao his noble spirit of boundless love for and loyalty to chairman mao, mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's revolutionary line, his lofty quality of being more concerned about the party, the masses and others than about himself, his revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death to do everything possible for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and his revolutionary aspirations and practical spirit of keeping the great communist ideal in mind and working well at his own post.

the order calls on all p.l.a. commanders and fighters to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, take comrade hu yen-tao, the "model member of the communist youth league", as their example and closely follow the great leader chairman mao. it calls on them to conscientiously study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works and consciously remould their world outlook. it urges them to grasp and strengthen the work of preparedness against war, "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and make new contributions to the people in the great struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

East China City Textile Workers Renovate Old Equipment

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 28, 1970)

textile workers of tsingtao, east china, have renovated 30 to 40-year-old equipment and work processes in the mass technical innovations campaign and raised production.

nearly all are backward fixed or bearing spindles in the city have been altered into new high-speed spindles. high-speed shuttleless weaving machines, automatic winding machines, machines that combine opening and carding processes and the one-step process of printing and dyeing cloth were introduced and have changed production in tsingtao, one of china's old textile industrial bases.

in line with chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concept "one divides into two", the textile workers analyzed the old equipment and concluded that it had a positive as well as a backward aspect and could be transformed.

chairman mao teaches: "there are many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, and one of them is necessarily the principal contradiction whose existence and development determine or influence the existence and development of the other contradictions." guided by this teaching, the workers made a careful study of the spinning machines and found that the spindle was the key. the revolutionary committees at various levels led the workers this year in transforming over 90 per cent of the spindles into high-speed ones in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. the per-unit output of spun yarn is now double that of the early post-liberation period.

production at the 50-year-old tsingtao printing and dyeing factory, which added some new equipment after liberation made little progress because work processes had not been fundamentally transformed. the news that shanghai workers had devised a new process to print and dye cloth in one step inspired them this year. they adopted the method after several months of experimentation. eight work processes were eliminated and the production cycle reduced to four hours from 40 hours. consumption of coal, water, electricity and soda was cut in half. the factory's daily output rose 80 per cent above designed capacity.

the new one-step process stimulated the technical innovations campaign in the city's textile mills. workers of the tsingtao no. 2 knitwear mill displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and devised a new cold water treatment-bleaching-printing process which replaces the old boiling method. the production cycle was reduced and labour intensity lightened. workers of the tsingtao cotton mill, which is an amalgamation of more than 200 small mills, automated all the ordinary weaving machines, whose shuttles had to be removed by hand. they unified the different types of weaving machines and turned 40 of them into shuttleless ones. production has shot up.

STEEL INDUSTRY

Study and Apply Philosophy in Producing Steel for Revolution

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 28, 1970)

workers of the second converter shop in the shanghai no. 3 iron and steel plant fulfilled this year's steel production task one month ahead of schedule. they topped plans for the past few years in the course of investigating and mastering the law of steel making by studying and applying chairman mao's philosophic concepts in accordance with his teaching: "liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses."

the philosophy study group of this shop describes their progress in the following article:

mastering law of production, making good steel out of low-quality material

the bessemer process is fast and molten iron can be turned into steel in around 20 minutes. it is difficult to use for turning low-quality material into high-quality steel.

to solve this problem, we repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." we applied this philosophic concept in analysing the low-quality material in detail. we found that the percentage of phosphorus was higher and that of silicon and manganese irregular. phosphorus was the principal contradiction because it directly affected the quality of the steel. we therefore double washed and double capped the slag to reduce the amount of phosphorus in the molten steel and ensured quality.

only four or five workers made up a furnace shift. the temperature in the hearth is about 2,000 degrees, so the work is very hard. there was a fierce struggle between the two world outlooks of the public interest and selfishness. we must use the public interest of the proletariat to defeat the selfishness of the bourgeoisie in order to turn out good steel from low-quality material. so we conducted revolutionary mass criticism of the "philosophy of survival" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. displaying the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, we have made good steel.

place human factor in first place, and use old equipment to make new types of steel

the side-blown converter is rather backward equipment in the modern steel industry. some bourgeois technical "authorities" alleged: "a converter cannot turn out high strength alloy steel."

we were assigned to make a new type of steel during the great proletarian cultural revolution. according to convention, it could be made only of high carbon, low phosphorus material at high temperature and with a good flow of molten steel.

if any process did not reach the technical requirements, a heat would be below standard. we studied chairman mao's teaching "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive" and grasped the dialectical relation between man and things. while steel making equipment is important, it is man who operates it. though the converter was old, workers who were armed with mao tsetung thought could make it turn out good steel. we were determined to break down foreign conventions and blaze a new trail.

because of the high phosphorus content our first experiment failed; but we did not lose heart. we used chairman mao's philosophic concept to sum up our lesson and find the reasons for the phosphorus. then we adopted measures and continued the experiment and we soon succeeded in making such steel. in tests, it proved up to standard in chemical composition and mechanical function.

we have used chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts to correctly handle the dialectical relationship between man and things for several years, increasing the number of new types with each passing year. we can make dozens of types of high quality steel in converters, including steel usually processed by the open hearth furnace. practice has taught us that if man follows chairman mao's teachings, he can do many things with furnaces and make old equipment constantly produce new things.

continuing revolution; tempering people while making steel

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfilment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world -- to change their cognitive ability and change the relations between the subjective and the objective world."

through a constant study of this philosophic concept of chairman mao's, we recognize that we must temper ourselves first if we want to do a good job of making steel. only by strengthening the revolutionization of our ideology and using mao tsetung thought to remould our world outlook, can we make more and better steel for the revolution.

in the past few years, we analyzed the different ideas that arose in our work and grasped some laws: when work goes without hitch, complacency is likely; when difficulty arises, shirking and wavering are likely; when things develop rapidly, a right tendency and conservativeness are likely. therefore, basing ourselves on what was in our minds at various times, we combined the study of chairman mao's philosophic works with that of his three constantly read articles and kept on applying dialectical materialism and historical materialism in viewing and handling problems. we brought into play the revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, perfecting our skill constantly and fearing no sacrifice, so as to overcome erroneous ideas. this helped ideological revolutionization and spurred our efforts to grasp revolution and promote production.

through our study of the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party last september, we grasped better the concept of turning out more and better steel for the revolution. we launched a drive to achieve high output by pooling wisdom. as a result, not

only did output rise, but there was a marked increase in the rate of successful heats of various types of steel. many work teams attained 99.99 per cent of their monthly target for quality. this success gave rise to two different ideas that indicated two different world outlooks and two different methodologies. most comrades held that the more achievements they made, the more modest they should become and the more conscious they should be in exposing contradictions in work to solve them. only by doing so could they keep advancing. but some other comrades who had grown complacent thought that the only limitation was falling short of the standard by a fraction of one per cent.

referring to the erroneous idea that "maximum" quality had been attained, we conscientiously studied this teaching of chairman mao's: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." we came to see that ideas of stagnation and complacency are erroneous idealist and metaphysical ideas. we then made a concrete analysis of the sub-standard products that represented a fraction of one per cent. we viewed the issue in this way: since the state's key projects needed high-quality steel of specified types, the fraction of one per cent of sub-standard steel meant that some of our products could not be used for the key projects and had to be used for ordinary projects. this brought economic loss and, furthermore, made it impossible to ensure a full supply of the steel that the state urgently needed. this analysis enabled us to see the weakness in our work and to recognize that the erroneous idea of having attained "maximum" quality implied thinking only of the present, partial work without seeing the socialist revolution and construction in its entirety. so we tried to raise our skill and produced a still higher percentage of good steel.

we recently trial-produced a kind of high-grade alloy steel. because it was a trial product, the state did not check up the quality. arming ourselves with mao tsetung thought we consciously made the check.

in the course of trial-production, the workers had a high sense of responsibility. a furnace man discovered at one point that there was some trouble with the deoxidization of a heat of steel. he returned home that night after two, but did not sleep well. although he was off the next day, he travelled a long distance from his home to the workshop early in the morning to have a look at that heat. he went home only when he found that the steel was of good quality. the workers then successfully turned out one heat after another of steel which was up to standard.

MARKET

Brisk Market in Major Chinese Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1970)

the market in the major chinese cities of peking, shanghai and tientsin is thriving, under the impact of the rapid development of china's industrial and agricultural production. supplies are abundant, with a great variety of goods available; prices are stable and purchases and sales brisk.

commodities in the market in the chinese capital show abundance and varieties on the new year eve. from the department stores in the peking city proper to the shops on the outskirts, there are good stocks of people's first daily necessities such as grain, cotton and edible oil. there are ample supplies of pork, beef, mutton, eggs, poultry, fishes and candy. supplies and purchases of most food stuff this year surpassed last year's.

though in winter, peking has abundant supplies of apples, bananas, pears, oranges and other fruits. the vegetable markets are filled with not only winter vegetables like chinese cabbages, cabbages, rapes and spinach but also fresh summer vegetables grown in green houses of the people's communes on the outskirts of the city such as tomatoes, cucumbers, chilli and chives. 30 or so varieties of vegetables are always on sale in winter and the varieties come up to about 60 on festivals.

this year's supplies and retail sales of cotton cloth, woollen fabrics, knitwear, bicycles, wrist watches and other major industrial consumer goods have surpassed last year's. more than 100 new varieties of industrial consumer goods are available in the market this year.

peking fulfilled this year's plan of total industrial output value 50 days ahead of time. the total industrial output value is one-third above last year's. the outskirts had all-time high harvests of grain and cotton this year. the development of industry and agriculture has made the city self-sufficient in wider range of commodities and has enabled it to have more surplus to support other areas. vegetables, chemical fibre fabrics, non-staple foods and manufactured consumer goods sent to other parts of the country in the first eleven months of this year increased by 50 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

shanghai market is supplying all kinds of consumer goods in great abundance and varieties. the more than 140 vegetable markets are full of fresh meats, sausages, hams, sea products, eggs and poultry and fresh vegetables of many kinds. the people can buy fresh water fishes every day. many big markets supply over 100 kinds of non-staple food each day. many kinds of fruits are on sale in hundreds of fruit shops of the city.

the sale of manufactured goods from january to november in shanghai this year registered a remarkable increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year. cotton cloth increased 14 per cent, cotton knitware 52 per vent, woolen knit yarn 59 per cent, sewing machine 15 per cent and wrist watches 28 per cent. the sale of apple, banana, pear and orange in the past 11 months is more than the total amount of last year. prices keep stable and the prices of some commodities are even lower. the purchasing power of the people has been constantly increasing.

though the supply of commodities has increased by a big margin and the sales grew constantly, the bank deposits of the people in the first 11 months of this year surpassed that of the corresponding period of last year.

there is a thriving scene at the market in tientsin. the people are joyously choosing their goods for the new year. the shops are filled with a wide range of varieties of goods at cheap prices.

the situation in tientsin's agriculture and industry is very good this year. the total value of manufactured goods purchased by the state commercial departments from january to november this year increased by 14 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, and that of agricultural and sideline produce increased by 45 per cent, thus ensuring ample supplies in the market. there are all kinds of commodities in the department stores in the centre of the city as well as shops scattered in streets, workers' living quarters and production brigades on the outskirts of tientsin. groceries are abundant in pork, chickens, ducks, fishes, fresh eggs, sea products as well as apples, bananas, pears, oranges, cigarettes and spirits. on sale in the department stores are all kinds of cotton cloth, woolen fabrics, chemical fibre fabrics, woolen knit yarn and other textiles, aluminum utensils, enamel wares, bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches, radio sets and transistor radio sets.

owing to abundant commodities, stable prices and high purchasing power of the people, the sales of many major commodities from january to november increased remarkably compared with the corresponding period of last year, meats by 27 per cent, eggs 31 per cent, aquatic products 49 per cent and chemical fibre textiles 8 per cent. the sale of wrist watches, bicycles and sewing machines has increased by a big margin. since last year, prices of more than 2,000 kinds of chinese traditional and western medicines have been reduced twice, averaging 30 per cent. the price of transistor radio sets is now 20 per cent lower than last year.

IRRIGATION

Central China Production Brigade Excavates Tunnel to Lead in Yellow River Water

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Dec. 28, 1970)

a central china production brigade built a power-operated pumping station and a 870-metre-long tunnel through a mountain to lead in the yellow river water to irrigate farmland.

the niuchuang production brigade in yenshih county reaped a good harvest this year though it was hit by a serious drought. output of maize and millet was 60 per cent above that in 1968 when the project started. good cotton and vegetable harvests were achieved.

although the brigade is just south of the yellow river in the western part of honan province, it was extremely short of water. the production brigade's sloping farmland above the level of the river were vulnerable to drought.

half of the village's poor and lower-middle peasants were forced to sell their children and flee famine when a three-

month-long drought hit the locality in 1942. the surging yellow river used to submerge the good farmland at the foot of the mountain during high water seasons.

after liberation, the peasants undertook water conservancy projects on a large scale, building reservoirs and digging ponds in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture." in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the peasants proposed a plan in 1958 to lead the yellow river water up the mountain to irrigate the farmland. however, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi prevented it from coming true.

the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the brigade branch committee of the chinese communist party led the commune members in starting the work in september 1968. they set the tachai production brigade as their example and overcame limitations of funds and technical matters by themselves. the brigade party branch committee members and members of the brigade revolutionary committee were with the masses wherever the work was tough. they took this as a good opportunity to apply what they had learned from studying chairman mao's three constantly read articles.

excavating the tunnel was the most difficult part of the whole project. groups of brigade cadres, local technicians and peasants worked 5 to 16 metres underground from 25 air shafts at the same time. they used wood floated in a basin of water as levels and jute sticks as staffs. the example of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" increased their courage and confidence. they completed the work in just 20 days. to make it stronger, they walled the tunnel with stones. then, they put up a power-operated pumping station in 1969, two and a half years ahead of time. when the yellow river water was led up to a part of the arid wangshan mountains, many poor and lower-middle peasants could not hold back their tears of joy and cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the revolutionary committee of the loyang administrative region, where the brigade is located, summed up the brigade's experience and popularized it throughout the region. other revolutionary commune members from the wangshan mountain area came to learn their experience. resolved to harness the trouble-making river, the commune members south of the yellow river in the western part of the province are working energetically on projects leading in the river water. 53 power-operated pump stations have been completed, 40 are now being installed and 1,100 medium or small irrigation projects are under construction. they have dug 523 deep wells which will make possible expansion of the amount of land giving high stable yields.

AGRICULTURE

Shanghai Outskirts Achieve Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 28, 1970)

the people's communes on the outskirts of shanghai have gathered another good harvest this year, following the good harvests for eight years running. this is the sixth year that per hectare grain yield exceeded 7.5 tons. the communes reported fairly good harvests of cotton and rapeseed. vegetable and fruit output increased by a big amount, as did the number of pigs. the people's communes were guided by the great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

unusually heavy rain fell in the shanghai area in september. however, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres took tachai as their example and fought back to reduce the losses and achieved a good harvest.

through their practice in implementing chairman mao's instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai", they have come to understand that learning from tachai well means taking the socialist road. they have mapped out plans for learning from tachai.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai, the leadership correctly handled the relations between politics and production and paid great attention to educating people with mao tsetung thought. the poor and lower-middle peasants sharply criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "production comes first", which the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi advocated. they persisted in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. their revolutionary enthusiasm soared and they farmed more consciously for the revolution, promoting the constant development of agriculture.

North China Province Reports Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Harbin, Dec. 29, 1970)

china's northernmost province of heilungkiang got its biggest grain output in history and highest per hectare yield this year, following good harvests for eight consecutive years.

per hectare grain yield in four counties including more than 7,400 communes, production brigades and teams reached or exceeded the target of three tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. per hectare grain yield of a group of communes and production brigades exceeded 3.7 tons, the target for the area between the yellow river and the yangtze river. some exceeded 6 tons, the target for the area south of the yangtze river.

the achievements are due to better leadership by the revolutionary committees at various levels of the movement to learn from tachai. large numbers of mao tsetung thought propaganda teams were sent to the communes and production brigades to help deepen the movement. leading bodies at various levels paid great attention to their own ideological revolutionization. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, enhancing their consciousness and steeling their

will. the revolutionary committees from the provincial to commune levels sent two-thirds of their cadres during the ploughing and harvesting to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in grasping revolution and promoting production.

there was also a mass education in the struggle between the two lines under the guidance of the revolutionary committees. the masses undertook revolutionary mass criticism with chairman mao's great teachings on developing socialist agriculture as their weapon. this cleared away more of the pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionism and raised the consciousness of the commune members in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and transforming nature. the province built water conservancy projects through self-reliance. the irrigated acreage rose 70 per cent. the amount of fertilizer applied increased 20 per cent.

the cadres and the masses formed and strengthened the scientific research groups. every county or commune has its own scientific research groups consisting of experienced peasants, technicians and cadres which act in line with "the eight-point charter". (see note) sixty per cent of the arable land is now farmed scientifically and this created conditions for increasing production. (note: "eight-point charter": soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements.)

East China Province Reports Record Harvest

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 29, 1970)

Kiangsu province in east china garnered another good harvest this year for the ninth year running, despite bad weather conditions. the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of the province achieved this by carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

... total grain output this year exceeded last year's by 10 per cent to reach an all-time high. the province also gathered a rich harvest in cotton and a better rape seed harvest than last year despite prolonged rain and other natural calamities. forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fishery all showed a marked development.

since the ninth party congress, the mass movement in kiangsu's rural areas for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought has continued to develop in depth and brought about a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production. the mass movement to learn from tachai has also forged ahead vigorously under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at all levels.

in southern kiangsu, known for its favourable natural conditions and high grain yield, the commune members and cadres made great efforts to tap production potential in the spirit of continuing the revolution. total grain output of the area this year was far greater than last year and per hectare yield surpassed 7.5 tons. applying chairman mao's philosophic thinking to farming, a production brigade in wuhsien county changed from double cropping to treble cropping -- one wheat harvest and two rice harvests a year. in this way, it increased its per hectare yield to 14.2 tons last year and 15 tons this year.

an important reason why agriculture in the province has developed so rapidly is the application of the "eight-point charter" (see note) and scientific farming. the huai river basin, north of the yangtze and south of the huai river, used to grow single-cropping rice and yield was low in the past. in recent years, the people there energetically improved their methods of cultivation and transformed 80 per cent of their farmland into rice and wheat double-cropping fields. per hectare grain yield increased greatly.

a struggle between the two lines has taken place in transforming the methods of cultivation. the great proletarian cultural revolution, which smashed the scheme of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in kiangsu to canden the enthusiasm of the masses for transformation, has created favourable conditions for scientific farming on a large scale.

the huaiyin administrative regional revolutionary committee led the masses in criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in agriculture and popularized the experience of some advanced production brigades in turning dry land into paddy fields. increase in the capacity of drainage and irrigation equipment in the region in the past few years amounted to the 17 years' total before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the acreage of green manure has increased from 60,000 hectares to 173,000 hectares. all this and the development of pig raising and building of small chemical fertilizer plants have helped the region enlarge its paddy fields from 66,000 hectares to 200,000 hectares.

the revolutionary committees at all levels in kiangsu have used chairman mao's dialectical materialist concepts to analyse the uneven development of agriculture between different areas of the province. they have come to understand that unevenness means contraciction; it means that there are still potential that can be tapped. they have led the masses in the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic thinking and in creating conditions for better harvests.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee this year has sent large numbers of cadres to propagate mao tsetung thought and sum up experience in low-yielding northern kiangsu. at the same time, it has given necessary assistance to that area for the development of production. this has fired the masses there with a revolutionary spirit to transform natural conditions and increase output.

note: eight-point charter means soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements.

Peking Suburbs Reap Good Vegetable Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1970)

the people's communes in the suburbs of peking have gathered in a good vegetable harvest this year. per-hectare yield exceeded that of last year and total output topped the previous record. there is a greater variety of vegetables and quality is good.

the people of peking have ample supply of fresh vegetables all the year round. it is winter now, but the market is supplying not only chinese cabbage, spinach and turnip but also tomato, cucumber and green pepper which used to be rare in this season.

apart from meeting the needs of the capital, the vegetable growing communes have provided other parts of china with large quantities of vegetables.

this has been achieved under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". it is a fruitful result of the living study and application of chairman mao's works by the poor and lower-middle peasants to foster the idea of growing vegetables for the revolution.

the supply of vegetables was usually less in april, august and september than in the other months. the peasants were determined to make a change this year. they said: "meeting the needs of the people in the capital is important in strengthening mutual help between town and country and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance. no matter how great the difficulties are, we must increase vegetable output to ensure supply." they made careful investigations of the demands and grew vegetables accordingly. the amount of vegetables on sale in april was 32 per cent greater than in the same period of last year and that in august and september was 27 per cent greater.

mao tsetung thought study classes were run in the four major vegetable producing districts -- fengtai, haitien, chaoyang and shinchingshan. in these classes people conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". they criticized the revisionist trash such as "put money in command" and "material incentives" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique in the former peking municipal party committee headed by peng chen. they also condemned liu shao-chi and the clique for their crime of sabotaging the simultaneous development of vegetables and grain. determined to make still greater contributions to the state, the vegetable growers strived to increase grain and vegetable output at the same time. as a result, per-hectare vegetable yield in the four vegetable producing districts exceeded 75 tons and total grain output was 17,500 tons more than last year. per-hectare grain output of 76 production brigades was more than 6 tons and that of 17 brigades 7.5 tons.

FILM

Southwest China Minority Nationality Village Welcomes Color Film "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy"

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 28, 1970)

people of a small mountain village of a people's commune of hsimeng wa nationality autonomous county in yunnan province, southwest china, joyously gathered at the entrance to the village one day to welcome the showing of the colour film "taking tiger mountain by strategy". that evening the village resounded with cheers of "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation" and the beating of drums and gongs and the splutter of fireworks.

hsiaohsinchai of hungchi (red flag) people's commune is a heroic village. the poor and lower-middle peasants of wa nationality have forged proletarian ties with the chinese people's liberation army in building the frontier area. the colour film has special meaning to them. every scene moved their hearts and reminded them of the past.

in the vicious old society the poor and lower-middle peasants of wa nationality suffered greatly. brutal rule by the kuomintang reactionaries and exploitation by chieftains and headsmen forced the industrious and brave wa people into a miserable life of starvation and cold. after liberation, chairman mao sent liberation army men to help the people overthrow the dark rule of the headsmen, landlords and local despots, build up their own militia, organize co-operatives and advance on the bright socialist road. mao tsetung thought illuminates today's hsiaohsinchai. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "the p.l.a. men helped liberate us wa people who endured so much. without the liberation army we would not have today's hsiaohsinchai."

an elderly woman named nawen drew great joy from the film. one incident shows two p.l.a. scouts visiting a hunter in a remote mountain valley. they give their rations to the hunter and his daughter. this reminded nawen of things in her life. she was a slave to a headsman and lived worse than a beast of burden from her childhood. she had no more than a ragged skirt to cover her nakedness. the first time she encountered p.l.a. men they asked about her living conditions with warm concern and gave her cloth, rice and salt and explained the principles of the revolution to her. her heart was moved. her love for the p.l.a. dates from that time. as soon as they arrived in hsiaohsinchai after liberation she helped them with the chores of daily living like a sister. she said: "the goodness of the p.l.a. toward us poor people of wa nationality is higher than the mountains and deeper than the seas. we will remember it for generations to come."

after attending the film, production team leader yenou said: "the hearts of the armymen and the people are linked like those of one family. the p.l.a. men are our kith and kin. every step forward our village has taken, every achievement we have made is thanks to the help of the p.l.a. exclamation"

the hsiaohsinchai militia platoon identified their maturing with the film's presentation of how the p.l.a. helped the militiamen of chiaoi valley make progress. they understood better now true is chairman mao's teaching "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." helped by the p.l.a.

men, they give prominence to proletarian politics, cultivate the "three-eight" working style (note one) and adhere to the principle of "four firsts" (note two). the hsiaonsinchai militia platoon has been nurtured by mao tsetung thought and has matured and become outstanding among the militia units in the frontier areas of southwest china. after the showing of the film, the militia, inspired by the heroic images, patrolled the frontier all through the night with redoubled vigilance.

note one: "three-eight" working style: the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; and the "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

note two: "four firsts" means:

1. as between man and weapons, giving first place to man;

2. as between political and other work, giving first place to political work;

3. as between ideological and routine tasks in political work, giving first place to ideological work;

4. in ideological work as between ideas in books and living ideas currently in people's minds, giving first place to the living ideas currently in people's minds.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Thoma Deliana Gives Luncheon in Honor of Chinese Gymnasts and Table Tennis Players

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 27, 1970)

thoma deliana, minister of education and culture, gave a luncheon here yesterday in honour of all members of the chinese gymnastic team led by fu chin-hsing and the chinese table tennis team led by chao hsi-wu.

the luncheon was attended by reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs; bedri dedja, vice-minister of education and culture; mexhep doda, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission of albania; siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs; stefo spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; as well as albanian gymnasts and table tennis players.

lin chung, counsellor, and other personnel, of the chinese embassy in albania were also present.

thoma deliana and fu chin-hsing spoke at the luncheon. in their speeches, they highly praised the great successes scored by the albanian and chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and whole-heartedly wished the great revolutionary friendship between the albanian and chinese people, which has been forged personally by the great leader of the albanian people comrade enver hoxha and the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao, be constantly strengthened and developed. they expressed deep conviction that the friendly visits to albania made by the chinese gymnastic team and the chinese table tennis team will further promote the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to a long, long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

Chinese Gymnastic Team Leaves Albania for Algeria

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 27, 1970)

the chinese gymnastic team led by fu chin-hsing has successfully concluded its friendly visit to the people's republic of albania, and left here today carrying with it the profound friendship of the albanian people and sportsmen for the chinese people and sportsmen. the chinese team is flying to algeria for a friendly visit.

the team was seen off at the airport by bedri dedja, vice-minister of education and culture of albania; rexhep doda, chairman of the physical culture and sports commission of albania; siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs; steric spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; qiprije ciu, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council; as well as albanian men and women gymnasts.

chinese ambassador to albania keng piao, counsellor hsia hsiu-feng, and other personnel of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

during its stay in albania, the chinese gymnastic team attended the celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania and had the honour to see comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and was most cordially and friendly received by comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania.

during its stay in albania, the chinese gymnastic team, together with the albanian gymnastic team, gave 16 friendly exhibition performances in tirana, durres, shkodra, fieri, vlora, elbasan and korca. the skilful technique and stubborn and militant spirit displayed by the chinese and albanian gymnasts in their joint exhibition performances and training and their lofty style to learn from each other and to help and encourage each other were praised by the broad ranks of the spectators. the chinese team made visits to various parts of albania. everywhere they went the chinese gymnasts were warmly welcomed and received by local party and government leading comrades and people.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Dec. 28, 1970)

the chinese gymnastic team led by fu chin-hsing arrived here by air this morning after a friendly visit to albania.

the chinese team has come on a friendly visit at the invitation of the ministry of youth and sports of algeria.

chentof, inspector of the ministry of youth and sports, was present at the airport to welcome the chinese team.

present also were chinese ambassador to algeria yang chi-liang, and diplomatic envoys of albania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia.

BRAZIL

Chairman Mao's Works Published Recently in Brazil

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1970)

the communist party of brazil has recently mimeographed and published chairman mao's brilliant work "on the people's democratic dictatorship" in portuguese, according to a rio de janeiro report.

the brazilian publishing house "edicoes alvorada" has published another four of chairman mao's works: "the present situation and our tasks", "on the reissue of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention -- instruction of the general headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army", "the democratic movement in the army", / and "a single spark can start a prairie fire".

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 12th Message to Khmer Nation (Part Two)

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, issued his 12th message to the khmer nation (part two) here yesterday. full text of the message (part two) follows:

chapter ii. in chapter two, i request the buddhist monks, youth, intellectuals and citizens of phnom penh in general, whom the press and radio of the lon nol-sirik matak-sim var-dccu nasy-littaye such gang has been striving incessantly to mislead into believing that the sole aim of the air intervention of the american, thai and saigonese forces is to kill the "vietcongs and north vietnamese", to examine attentively and seriously think over the following proofs supplied by reporters of the american and french press "on the spot".

evidence no. 1. a.f.p. revealed on october 27, 1970: "american phantom bombers last night killed and wounded several dozen cambodians on a raid on a village 7 km east of taing -auk, reliable sources said. the raid was understood to have been made at the request of the cambodian high command. some sources said that as many as 100 cambodian villagers were killed."

in the time of sihanouk, the cambodian people lived in peace and joy. but lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng, sim var, in tam, douc nasy, lay inn and ung mung decided that to let the khmer people live peacefully and happily was "high treason" against the country. having usurped the "throne" of cambodia, they considered that it is for ensuring the "salvation" of the nation and giving it "prosperity, happiness and prestige" to beg all day long for air intervention from the u.s. imperialists to kill the khmer peasant masses.

for example, the large numbers of non-combatant peasants killed or horribly mutilated by u.s. bombs in taing kauk were called "red vietnamese" by the radio and press of phnom penh exclamation in opposition to such a shameful and despicable misrepresentation of the truth, which is the barbarous work of the propaganda machine of the traitors, it is appropriate to cite the following proof by the honest man jon swain who wrote in a.f.p. on september 29, 1970: "taing kauk, the once picturesque town, has been totally destroyed by artillery fire and american and cambodian air strikes. hundreds of houses have disappeared. in five months of covering the cambodian war, this correspondent has never seen a town or village so badly hit. the other houses have been reduced to blackened heaps of rubble through which their owners were pitifully digging today in a vain hope of salvaging some of their belongings."

this is what lon nol called the chen la-kauk thlok "military operation" of "popular and national salvation" exclamation before this tragic "chen la-kauk thlok operation", peace and prosperity had been solidly established in taing kauk, skoun, kompong cham, prey totung, etc. now these towns have been completely ruined. today, other cities, towns, districts, villages and even whole provinces are likewise in complete ruins. why? simply because lon nol has unleashed without any justification whatsoever a big war of alleged "salvation", that is, a war of noyace of his own country.

because of this lon nol, an impressive number of our provincial cities, once very pretty, are today reduced to ashes and their names have consequently been crossed out from the map of cambodia. on this subject, it is necessary to cite the following crucial proof published by "newsweek", an american magazine with a very big circulation, on november 9, 1970: "when newsmen arrived to inspect the damage last week, they found no trace of the deep communist bunkers described in phnom penh briefings, nor any other sign of a north vietnamese occupation force. all the evidence indicated that the massive air assaults had done more damage to the cambodian town than to the enemy. more and more u.s. and south vietnamese planes have roared into action over cambodia.... the stepped up use of air power there has had an impact on the civilian population. hospitals in phnom penh and many provincial centers are jammed with civilian casualties. and some 500,000 cambodians -- or about 8 per cent of the population -- have been uprooted by the war. worse yet, as a result of widespread destruction by ... allied air strikes, these refugees may not find much waiting for them when they finally return home.... the air strikes have sparked no small degree of resentment among cambodian civilians. angry farmers... shout 'boom-boom lon nol exclamation' every time an allied aircraft zooms overhead."

in the first half of december, lon nol ordered his propaganda machine in phnom penh to cry "victory" because lon nol himself had taken command of the batheay military operation and because the lonnolite troops had "triumphed" over the so-called "vietcong" and "vietminh" in batheay exclamation the truth is quite different. it is in fact only a despicable "victory" over the unarmed civilian population of that town which was completely razed to the ground by the aircraft of nixon and those of lon nol exclamation and here is the proof: -- reuter, december 13, 1970 -- "batheay ... had been heavily bombed and strafed by skyraiders, migs and other aircraft for several days".

the prey totung "incident" is similar to the case of batheay, as testified by francis bailly, a reuter photographer-reporter: "a refugee monk from prey totung told bailly at least part of the town had been destroyed by u.s and cambodian fighter-bombers".

thus, the genocide of his own people by lon nol became in his deceptive propaganda "mortal blows at the vietcong and vietminh" (sic) exclamation but the whopping lies of the lon nol gang have been exposed before the world by the very press of its masters, for instance, in the "newsweek" article mentioned above and in the following cables of u.p.i.

november 27, 1970: "relief columns moving out from siemreap had requested that buildings in puok be bombed before they advance further".

november 30, 1970: "am rong (spokesman of the so-called khmer high command) said the civilians fear bombing more than anything."

the phnom penh citizens are kept ignorant of the fact that everyday, lon nol gives the aircraft of his masters a "blank cheque" to slaughter savagely our civilian compatriots living in the provinces, thus committing a real genocide of the khmer race. certain air raids against the khmer people are each carried out by hundreds of planes which drop as much as more than 1,000 tons of bombs upon every village. here are proofs:

-- a.p. november 25, 1970 -- "the u.s. now has about 500 planes for combat missions over cambodia."

-- u.p.i. september 20, 1970 -- "south vietnamese and cambodian aircraft dropped 1,800 tons of bombs near tonle bati".

thus, in the course of a single riad, the lon nol gang let the aircraft of its saigon masters and its own planes drop as much as 1,800 tons of bombs on a very small village near tonle bati exclamation.

the propaganda machine of this gang has brazenly lied so as to make the inhabitants of phnom penh believe that these savage bombings are "meant" for the "vietcong" and "north vietnamese".

in face, they are aimed at the khmer people themselves who refuse to rally round the usurpers of constitutional power, who refuse to renounce national independence and neutrality and who refuse to bow to u.s. imperialism.

here i will give the latest proof to show that the air bombings decided by the traitors are a real genocide of the khmer people. this proof is provided by an eyewitness, the american jim foster of the scripps-howard agency, in a dispatch from prey totung, the latest victimized city in cambodia. (the dispatch of december 16, 1970) -- "the town was completely bombed out ... in the market place there were craters; they looked like 500 pound bomb craters about 12 feet deep. napalm has been used ... there wasn't a room left whole. steps of houses and pillars are standing but that's about all ... did not know how many dead and wounded there were. no one really knew. i saw 150 seriously wounded, really bad, head wounds, their eyes hanging out, that sort of thing. i was told there were another 200 seriously wounded. i saw bodies ... and there were graves ... the smell was pretty bad. smoke,

a lot of smoke. some of the houses were still burning from bombing ... and the bodies, and the smell of the untreated wounded. prey totung used to be a town of about 6,000. there were few civilians to be seen." this is what lon nol, sirik matak, in tam and cheng heng proclaimed last march -- the rapid development of national construction and of a truly happy, prosperous and brilliant life of the khmer people, once the "demagogue" sihanouk is "eliminated" exclamation

their "great achievement", promised on the day following the coup d'etat, has finally become the complete and all-round ruin of the country and the people. according to "newsweek", more than 500,000 khmer peasants have lost everything: houses, fields, paddies and other property.

another great achievement of the lonnolites is: hundreds of thousands of civilians have become cripples or invalids for the rest of their lives.

still another great achievement is: all the provinces of cambodia have been destroyed; innumerable cities, towns, villages and districts have been entirely reduced to ashes and struck off the map of cambodia. this is so true that american public opinion has been touched. proof of this is a passage from "newsweek" in its october 12, 1970, issue: "in a land that in sihanouk's time was an oasis of peace amidst the turmoil of indochina, whole towns have been destroyed, thousands killed and a vast new refugee population created in the cities ... the name of snuol, a town wiped off the map by u.s. air power and armor last may, has even crept into g.i. vernacular in south east asia. it is used as a verb: 'to snuol', meaning to obliterate."

this is the "embodiment" of the policy and programme of "national salvation and development", "raising the living standard of the people" and "construction of a new life (sic) for the people", of the so-called "republic" of the beastly gang of lon nol, sirik matak, in tam, sim var, lay inn, trinh noann, ngoc thanh, cheng heng, littaye suon and douc rasy exclamation

the "republic" of these traitors is damnable indeed and incomparably bad. if lon nol and his gang really "loved" the people and the country as they had declared since march 18, 1970, they should have now made their "mea culpa" and admitted that they have very seriously gone astray, dragging the nation along with them; they should have had the courage to renounce the state power so as to allow cambodia and the cambodians to take once again the road of peace, neutrality and independence. but they persist in their "reign" over the ruin, sufferings and death of their own country and their own compatriots.

therefore, the citizens, well-known personages, intellectuals, military men, youth and functionaries who are still under the dictatorial authority of the gang but who are still capable of having pity on the fatherland, the khmer race, the people and the buddhist monks of our provinces, and above all on our peasants whom the aircraft of the u.s. imperialists, the bangkok and saigon governments and their sub-lackeys, the lon nol gang, are daily and endlessly mutilating and killing, have the duty and even obligation to rise and join the resistance, uniting with our revolutionary people within the n.u.f.c.

do not think that the 300 million u.s. dollars of military and economic aid provided by nixon for the lon nol gang can enable it to overcome the resistance and revolution of the patriotic khmer people.

the n.u.f.c. is bound to win final victory.

the sole problem posed before the n.u.f.c. is a simple question of time and years.

but if the war should last several years, it is evident that the sufferings, deaths and catastrophes will multiply sharply in our nation, among our people and in our fatherland.

consequently, if we want our kampuchea to recover rapidly its independence, neutrality, peace and prosperity of yester-year, it is indispensable for us to unite closely to sweep away rapidly the lon not-sirik matak gang and completely eliminate it from the surface of our khmer-land.

it is in fact this gang which is the big bird of ill-omen of kampuchea and which, since assuming power, has brought to it only all sorts of misfortunes and humiliations unprecedented in our national history.

so long as this gang continues to hold the helm of the "vessel of kampuchea", we can be sure that our kampuchea will sink only deeper and deeper and irreversibly into the abyss of the "great hell".

the one and only solution of the national problem lies in the elimination of the lon not-sirik matak clique, in the definitive renunciation of u.s. imperialism and in national union under the banner of the n.u.f.c. whose political programme must be faithfully applied and realized.

if all our compatriots agree to follow this road, our country will not fail to return ipso facto to peace in independence and neutrality and our people will not fail to get rid of all the misfortunes and sufferings which at present are their everyday "lot".

long live cambodia exclamation

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Never Allow US and Japanese Reactionaries to Plunder China's Sea-Bed and Subsoil Resources

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "never allow the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to plunder china's sea-bed and subsoil resources". full text of the article follows:

in disregard of the strong opposition and warning of the chinese and korean people, the japanese reactionaries, ganging up with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang and the pak jung hi clique, are stepping up their scheme to plunder, together with u.s. imperialism, the sea-bed and subsoil resources of china and korea. on december 21, the "joint committee for ocean development research" of the so-called japan-chiang-pak "liaison committee" held a meeting in tokyo which brazenly decided to carry out "investigation, research and development" of the oil and other mineral resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas around china's taiwan province

and the islands appertaining thereto and of the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of china and to korea. this is a flagrant encroachment by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries upon the sovereignty of china and the democratic people's republic of korea, and another towering crime perpetrated by the chiang kai-shek clique in selling out the sovereignty and resources of our country.

the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have long been casting a covetous eye on china's sea-bed and subsoil resources. in recent years, they have been colluding with the chiang kai-shek clique in conducting frequent and large-scale "surveys" of the sea-bed and subsoil resources of the seas around china's taiwan province and the islands appertaining thereto and of the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of china. furthermore, u.s. imperialism has concluded contracts with the chiang kai-shek clique, delimiting mining areas in preparation for oil exploitation in the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas to the west of the northern part of taiwan. now, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are even making one more attempt to wilfully plunder the sea-bed and subsoil resources of our country by feverishly engaging in so-called "joint development" through the establishment of a japan-chiang-pak "joint ocean development company". the chinese people hereby express their utmost indignation at these naked piratical acts of the u.s. imperialists and the japanese reactionaries.

taiwan province and the islands appertaining thereto, including the tiaoyu, huangwei, chihwei, nanhsiao and peihsiao islands, etc. are china's sacred territories. the resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas around these islands and of the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of china all belong to china, their owner, and we will never permit others to put their fingers on them. the people's republic of china alone has the right to explore and exploit the resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of these areas. the chiang kai-shek clique is a political mummy spurned long ago by the chinese people. all agreements and contracts concerning the exploration and exploitation of china's sea-bed and subsoil resources that clique concluded with any country, any international organisation or any foreign public or private enterprise under the signboard of "joint development" or anything else are illegal and null and void.

not only have the japanese reactionaries deliberately attempted to plunder china's sea-bed and subsoil resources, they are vainly attempting to incorporate into japan's territory the tiaoyu and other islands and the seas which belong to china. of late, kiichi aichi, foreign minister of the reactionary sato government, has repeatedly made the outcry that japan has its "title" to these islands. "director-general" of japan's "defence agency" yasuhiro nakasone has gone so far as to openly list these islands in the scope of "defence" in japan's fourth military build-up programme. this fully reveals the aggressive ambitions of japanese militarism. like taiwan, the tiaoyu, huangwei, chihwei, nanhsiao and peihsiao islands, etc. have been china's territories since ancient times. this is a historical fact no one can change. no matter what pretext they may create and what tricks they may play, the japanese reactionaries will never succeed in their scheme to forcibly occupy china's sacred territories.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the chinese people will defend their territory and sovereignty and absolutely will not permit encroachment by foreign

governments." the u.s. imperialists and the japanese reactionaries must immediately stop their criminal acts of encroaching upon china's territory and sovereignty and plundering her sea-bed and subsoil resources, they must pull in their claws of aggression. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries will lift a rock only to drop it on their own feet if they should cling to their obdurate course.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Resolute Support to Korean People in Smashing Armed Provocation of US Imperialism"

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "resolute support to the korean people in smashing the armed provocation of u.s. imperialism". the article reads in full as follows:

on december 26, u.s. imperialism dispatched a group of armed vessels and aircraft which intruded into or over the coastal waters in the eastern part of the democratic people's republic of korea for provocation. the navy of the korean people's army dealt a resolute counter-blow to the intruding enemies. the chinese people firmly support the korean people's just action in defending the security of their fatherland.

this armed provocation of u.s. imperialism was a fresh crime it committed to step up its aggressive activities in korea and create tension there. in the recent period, u.s. imperialism has incessantly carried out rabid military provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea from the ground, air and seas. meanwhile, it has given a great deal of military "aid" to the pak jung hi clique, speeded up the arming of the south korean puppet army and redeployed its aggressive forces in south korea. these criminal activities indicate that u.s. imperialism is seeking chances for a new military adventure in the korean peninsula. the people of asian countries cannot but keep high vigilance against this.

after the armed provocation of the u.s. aggressor troops was repulsed by the korean people's army, the u.s. department of defense went to the extent of denying its crime of aggression with all its might. this is entirely a customary practice of the u.s. aggressors. u.s. imperialism always denies its guilt when it commits evils. for a long time, it has been dispatching spy ships to the coastal waters in the northern part of korea to carry out espionage and provocative activities and has time and again been severely punished by the korean people's army on this account. this is truth known to all. it will absolutely not do if u.s. imperialism should unblushingly deny its crime of aggression.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic."

u.s. imperialism will never give up its ambition of making aggression against korea and it will always keep making trouble. but no amount of rabid provocation on the part of u.s. imperialism can intimidate the korean people. all u.s. imperialist plots of aggression will surely be smashed completely by the heroic korean people and the people of other asian countries.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Given Rousing Welcome in Shanghai by Hundreds of Thousands of People

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 27, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation with dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, as its leader and nguyen van quang and dang hai van as its deputy leaders arrived here from nanking by special plane this afternoon in the company of hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence. the delegation was given a rousing welcome by hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people lining the streets.

warmly welcoming the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the airport were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first political commissar of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; wang hung-wen and wang hsiu-chen, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chou chun-tin and kao chin-jung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and leading members of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, and others.

present at the airport were the vietnamese light industry visiting group led by tran huu du, vice-minister of light industry of the democratic republic of viet nam, now visiting shanghai and representatives of vietnamese trainees in shanghai.

shanghai was permeated today with a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the people of china and viet nam. the national flag of china and the official flag of the republic of south viet nam fluttered over the airport. streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome in chinese and vietnamese hung across the main streets from the airport to the guest house. loudspeakers broadcast revolutionary vietnamese and chinese songs. with profound proletarian internationalist feelings for the heroic vietnamese people, large numbers of armymen and civilians waited at the airport and lined the streets leading to the guest house long before the arrival of the envoys of the heroic vietnamese people.

the special plane by which the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms came began to land at 2:50 p.m. as leader dang tran thi, deputy leaders nguyen van quang and dang hai van and the other members of the delegation stepped down from the plane, chang chun-chiao and other comrades walked up to greet them and shook hands with them warmly. the airport resounded

with the beating of gongs and drums mixed up with cheers. young people danced to music in greeting.

delegation leader dang tran thi and the other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by chang chun-chiao and other comrades, then drove into the city proper where the welcoming revolutionary people lined the streets. all the route was ablaze with red banners and resounded with singing. innumerable coloured balloons rose into the air. groups of young red guards performed dances which depicted the heroism of the vietnamese people in fighting against the u.s. aggressors. the crowds shouted over and over again: "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" leader of the delegation dang tran thi and the other comrades-in-arms kept waving to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

the arrival of the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam gave a great encouragement to the workers and revolutionary masses in shanghai who are determined to respond to the call of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese government, and support by concrete deeds the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms to shanghai.

comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet this evening, warmly welcoming the delegation of the central committee of the s.v.n.n.f.l.

the light industry visiting group of the democratic republic of viet nam attended the banquet.

present were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, chen kan-feng, wang shao-yung, chou chun-lin and kao chih-jung.

comrade chang chun-chiao and leader of the delegation dang tran thi spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, comrade chang chun-chiao paid warm tributes to the great victories of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he wished the heroic vietnamese people new and still greater victories in their struggle.

he said: a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world. but the piratical u.s. aggressors will never be reconciled to their defeat. the recent wild bombing and war clamours by u.s. imperialism against the north of viet nam are precisely an indication of its desperate struggle. u.s. imperialism's provocation against the vietnamese people means provocation against the chinese people. firmly responding to the call of the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government, the people of shanghai, together with the people in the other parts of the country, will give all-out support

to the people of viet nam and indo-china as a whole in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation so as to drive the u.s. aggressors out of viet nam and indo-china.

in his speech, leader of the delegation dang tran thi warmly praised the great militant friendship between the vietnamese and chinese people.

he said: though we are far away from each other geographically, we are closely united in our common struggle against the u.s. aggressors. our two peoples will forever remain united and win victory together.

dang tran thi added: u.s. imperialism has suffered ignominious defeat. but it is still making a death-bed struggle. we south vietnamese, together with our compatriots in the north and the people of laos and cambodia, are determined to continue to deal relentless blows at the u.s. aggressors until complete victory.

representatives of vietnamese trainees in shanghai attended the banquet.

also present were representatives of shanghai workers, combat heroes, and engineers and technicians who had been to viet nam to help in its construction.

Shanghai Rally Warmly Celebrates 10th Anniversary of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 28, 1970)

several thousand revolutionary people held a grand rally in shanghai this afternoon to warmly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

attending the rally were dang tran thi, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, nguyen van quang and dang hai van, deputy leaders of the delegation, and all members of the delegation.

the light industry visiting group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by tran huu do, vice-minister of light industry, and representatives of vietnamese trainees in shanghai were present.

present at the rally were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first political commissar of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, chen kan-feng, chou chun-lin, kao chih-jung, wang shao-yung and chou li-chin.

also present were hsiao ching-kuang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence, and lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had accompanied the delegation to shanghai.

the rally proceeded in a warm atmosphere of militant unity and fraternal friendship between the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms. side by side on the rostrum were the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china. huge streamers read: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "we firmly support the vietnamese people their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people exclamation" when the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms entered the meeting hall in the company of comrade chang chun-chiao and other comrades, they were given a warm standing ovation by all those present.

chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the p.l.a., declared the rally open. the band played the official anthem of the republic of south viet nam and the national anthem of china.

wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and [illegible] of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. he warmly praised the south viet [illegible] national front for liberation, born in the revolutionary storm, as the great standard-bearer in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the south vietnamese people. he stated that the ten years since the founding of the s.v.n.n.f.l. were ten years of victory for the south vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and ten years of disastrous defeat for the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against viet nam. wang hung-wen said that the tremendous victories scored by the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation greatly strengthened the revolutionary morale of the people of various countries in their courageous struggle against aggression by big countries, gave powerful impetus to the anti-u.s. struggle of the people of the world and set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their struggle for liberation.

wang hung-wen added that the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao pointed out: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." the piratical u.s. aggressors were now in a hopeless position on the battlefields in viet nam and in indo-china as a whole. but, they were not reconciled to their defeat and were stepping up their preparations for new military adventures. the great leader of the vietnamese people president ho chi minh pointed out: "for the sake of independence and freedom, the vietnamese people are absolutely not afraid of hardship or sacrifice and are resolved to carry their fight against the u.s. aggressors to complete victory." following president ho chi minh's teaching, the vietnamese people were united as one man with the people of laos and cambodia and were fighting shoulder to shoulder with them. whatever new military adventure might be launched by u.s. imperialism, it was doomed to failure in face of the people of the three countries of indo-china.

wang hung-wen said that the people of shanghai, like the rest of the chinese people, who were tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, would steadfastly follow the great leader chairman mao's teaching and give all-out support to the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation so as to achieve complete victory.

in an enthusiastic speech at the rally, leader of the delegation dang tran thi recounted the tremendous, brilliant victories the people of south viet nam had won in various spheres in the past decade under the banner of great unity of the national front for liberation. he strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its crimes of aggression against viet nam and pointed out that although it had suffered disastrous defeats in both south and north viet nam, u.s. imperialism refused to give up its aggressive ambitions against viet nam and was vainly attempting to maintain its neo-colonialist rule, forcibly occupy south viet nam and perpetuate the division of the country. to retrieve its debacle in the plan to "vietnamize" the war, the nixon government recklessly extended its war of aggression to cambodia and intensified the "special war" in laos. the vietnamese people were determined to strengthen their militant unity with the people of cambodia and laos and smash all the adventurist plots and moves of u.s. imperialism.

dang tran thi continued: the vietnamese people in their struggle have always received all-round and tremendous support and encouragement from the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people. we people of south viet nam, like the rest of the vietnamese people, will forever bear in mind these words of the respected and beloved chairman mao which are filled with profound affection for us: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." the people of shanghai have made an important contribution to china's all-round assistance to our country. while we are very far away from each other geographically, we are always together in our thinking, feelings and action, fighting shoulder to shoulder and winning victories together.

the speeches of comrade wang hung-wen and leader of the delegation dang tran thi were punctuated with warm applause.

the rally was rounded off by the militant song "the internationale".

Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Sponsors Theatrical Performance in Honor of Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 29, 1970)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee sponsored a theatrical performance this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation led by dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee.

attending the performance was the light industry visiting group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by tran huu du, vice-minister of light industry.

accompanying the vietnamese comrades-in-arms in seeing the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first political commissar of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; hsiao ching-kuang, member of the

c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence, who is accompanying the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms on their visit to shanghai; leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, chou chun-lin, chang yi-ai, chi ying-wu and feng kuo-chu; and lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

at the end of the performance, dang tran thi, tran huu du and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by chang chun-chiao and other comrades, went on stage to cordially shake hands with the revolutionary artists, congratulating them on their success.

this afternoon, the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, the militiamen, workers and red guards of shanghai held separate meetings at which deputy leader of the delegation of the s.v.n.m.f.l. central committee dang hai van and delegation members bui thi thanh van, huynh quang thuyen and dang kim ngon made reports. the accounts of the feats of the heroic army and people in south viet nam who, holding high the banner of "firm resolve to fight and win", resolutely dealt blows to the u.s. aggressors, were warmly received.

in these two days, the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam, accompanied by wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin and other comrades separately, visited the site where the first national congress of the chinese communist party was held and the shanghai industrial exhibition and attended an exhibition of military skills made by shanghai militiamen. on the arrival of the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms the revolutionary people beat gongs and drums and repeatedly shouted slogans to give a rousing welcome and pay high respects to the envoys of the south vietnamese people.

CHINA AND UAR

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements Closes in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Dec. 26, 1970)

the photo exhibition on china's industrial and agricultural achievements in socialist construction closed here today.

during its one-week display since december 19, the exhibition was warmly welcomed by u.a.r. friends from various walks of life and palestinian friends in cairo.

after visiting the exhibition, ibrahim el tahawi, chairman of the u.a.r.-china friendship association, said: "i congratulate the chinese people on this exhibition and their great victory. our people will have a better understanding about china's achievements in all fields through this exhibition. i appreciate very much china's stand in supporting our cause and i am very much proud that china gives great support to the palestinian revolution. i hope that the friendship between our two peoples will be further developed."

a young man named mohamed wrote in the visitors' book: "the exhibition shows the capability of the great chinese

people in the struggle against world imperialism." he added: "i wish our people will, as the chinese people have done, finally defeat imperialism and israeli zionism."

hussein sakar, a palestinian guerrilla fighter, wrote: "one of the exhibits shows the militant palestinian people waging a just struggle for freedom and arab dignity. on behalf of the palestinian young generation and every guerrilla fighter, i express thanks to you -- the chinese government and people who firmly support the palestinian revolution. victory belongs to the palestinian revolution."

a number of friends, after seeing the exhibition, expressed their respect for chinese people's great leader chairman mao. one wrote: "it is due to the wise leader chairman mao that the chinese people have made all these achievements." another wrote: "all the victories gained by the chinese people are the results of following chairman mao's great teaching of self-reliance and hard struggle."

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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China Will Never Be A Superpower

- Ta-kung Pao Commentary -

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, January 5, 1971)

The joint New Year's Day editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i deals in one section with the question of superpower.

The editorial says: "The Chinese people, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, are firmly resolved to stand in the same rank with the proletariat, oppressed peoples and oppressed nations in the whole world. At no time will China become a superpower. Neither is it now a superpower, nor will it be one in the future."

In the world of today, there are two superpowers. One is US imperialism and the other, social-imperialism. They mince no words in acknowledging this title.

In early last year, when the 1970's was ushered in, some commentators in the West dealt at length with the "Sino-US-Soviet triangular relationship," with the intention, so it was understood, of pushing China into the rank of superpowers.

China has a land mass of 9,600,000 square kilometers and 750,000,000 hard-working and brave people and is extremely rich in natural resources. There is no denying that China is a big country.

But this big country is essentially different from the other two big countries which have become superpowers in that the 750,000,000 Chinese people are people who are armed with the great thought of Mao Tse-tung and who act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings.

The New Year's Day editorial of two central papers and one magazine stresses that a superpower demands to be superior to others, proceeding from the position of strength and riding roughshod over others.

What about China, a big country acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings? The editorial points out: "The Chinese people call for equality of all countries, big and small." In other words, China absolutely does not want to be superior to others or ride roughshod over others.

For many years US imperialism and social-imperialism have stationed their troops arbitrarily abroad, sent out troops at random to trample underfoot the sovereignty of other countries, and even directly engaged in wars of aggression. This is a fact witnessed by all.

China does not station a single soldier abroad, nor has it ever gaged in any war other than that of resisting aggression.

Not only that, but our country's sacred territory Taiwan province is ll forcibly occupied by imperialism. The New Year's Day editorial of the central papers and one magazine issues the call "We will liberate our coun- 's sacred territory Taiwan."

The reason the Chinese people stand in the same rank with the prole- iat, oppressed peoples and nations of the whole world is because all of us subject to aggression by the superpowers.

Not only will China not act bully toward the small as the superpowers but it is unwaveringly resolved to carry out its own proletarian inter- tionalist duties, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people all countries, learn from them, and struggle together with them to the end r the defeat of US aggressors and all their running dogs and for opposing dern revisionism with Soviet revisionism as the center in reactionaries of rious countries.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 7, 1971 No. 4814

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* NATIONAL *
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NEW YEAR'S DAY EDITORIAL

Advance Victoriously Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

advance victoriously along
chairman mao's revolutionary line

-- 1971 new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily"

the first year of the great 1970's has passed. the people of all nationalities in china have ushered in the militant 1971 in the midst of the new upsurge of socialist revolution and socialist construction and the new upsurge of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism. as the new year begins, we acclaim the victories of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and from the bottom of our hearts we wish our great leader chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970 "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", our great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared, but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the development of the international situation has testified to this scientific thesis of chairman mao's.

the world is undergoing a great revolutionary change. the revolutionary situation is developing faster than was expected. the further sharpening of the basic contradictions in the contemporary world and the aggression, oppression and control of the people of various countries by u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism are impelling hundreds of millions of people to rise in revolution. as we have seen, the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries against foreign aggression are merging with their revolutionary struggles against domestic reactionaries; the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america are coordinating with the revolutionary mass movements in europe, north america and oceania; the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism is linked with

the struggle of the american people against nixon's reactionary rule. more and more small nations dare to take up arms and persevere in the struggle to defeat armed aggression by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. the people of the three countries of viet nam, cambodia and laos have won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the armed struggles waged by the people of other southeast asian countries have continued to expand. new advances have been made in the struggle of the people of korea, japan and the other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and in the struggle of the japanese people against the u.s. military bases on okinawa. the palestinian and other arab peoples have smashed armed attacks by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and are being further tempered. the republic of guinea has repulsed invasion by u.s.-portuguese colonialists and successfully defended its state sovereignty and independence, helping promote the african peoples' struggle against colonialist and neo-colonialist domination and subversion. the latin american countries, which u.s. imperialism treats as its "backyard", are fighting unyieldingly to defend their state sovereignty and ocean rights. workers' and student movements and the struggles of the oppressed nations have been rising one after another, sweeping the entire capitalist world. moreover, the failure of u.s. imperialism's policies of aggression and war has intensified the class and national contradictions within the united states and led to the ever mounting revolutionary struggle of the american people, thereby increasingly aggravating the political, economic and social crises of u.s. imperialism. many medium-sized and small nations have risen against the power politics of the two super powers, u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism; this has become an irresistible trend of history. the working class and the broad masses in poland have waged a mammoth revolutionary struggle against the revisionist ruling clique, bringing about the downfall of gomulka, who went the same way as khrushchov and novotny. social-imperialism's colonial rule in east europe is in a deep crisis. this event not only demonstrates the further bankruptcy of modern revisionism with soviet revisionism at its centre, but shows the weakness of the revisionist rule.

china's foreign relations are daily developing. we are advancing shoulder to shoulder with the albanian party of labour in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. we are closely united with the viet nam workers' party and the korean workers' party in the fight against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, and in this fight we support each other. our militant unity with all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations and the revolutionary people of the world has been constantly consolidated and strengthened. the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations throughout the world are strengthening their unity in the course of struggle and working confidently for still greater victories.

following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people firmly stand on the side of the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations the world over. at no time will china ever behave like a super power, neither today nor in the future. a super power wants to be superior to others and, proceeding from the position of strength, to lord it over others. the chinese people stand for equality among all nations, big or small. we will persistently fulfil our proletarian internationalist obligations, firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries and learn from them, and together with them we will fight to the finish to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs and oppose modern revisionism with soviet revisionism at its centre and the reactionaries of all countries.

the past year witnessed a very fast and sound development in our domestic situation. an important indication of the ever better situation is that great mao tsetung thought has been integrated with the revolutionary practice of hundreds of millions of people on a still broader scale and in a more deep-going way. since the first session of the communist party of china and the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee, the mass movement for studying mao tsetung thought has continued developing and the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have been studying and applying chairman mao's philosophic works in a living way. this has created a new, vigorous atmosphere on the political and ideological front. the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation is developing healthily and in depth on all fronts. the third five-year plan for developing the national economy has been successfully fulfilled. rich harvests have been gathered nine years running. a new upsurge is emerging in industrial production. prices are stable and the market is thriving. preparedness against war has been further strengthened. the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country is more consolidated than ever. the revolutionary spirit of our people is soaring. our great socialist motherland is flourishing.

all these victories have been won under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its close leader. they are victories for mao tsetung thought and for the great proletarian cultural revolution and victories resulting from the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

our great teacher chairman mao teaches: "to lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its political line and the solidity of its organization." the history of the chinese revolution is the history in which chairman mao integrates the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, applies the proletarian revolutionary line in resolutely defeating the "left" and right opportunist lines of chen tu-hsiu, wang ming and liu shao-chi and other renegades, and leads the party and people from victory to victory. on the basis of his scientific analysis that in socialist society there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, chairman mao has formulated for our party a marxist-leninist line for the whole historical period of socialism and taught us that with regard to the question of lines "we must remind ourselves of this every year, every month and every day". at the ninth party congress chairman mao issued this great call: unite to win still greater victories. chairman mao said: "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school. "speaking of victory, we must ensure that the people throughout the country are united to win victory under the leadership of the proletariat." by adhering to this line we will be able to overcome the "left" and right erroneous tendencies from time to time and win still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. thanks to chairman mao and his revolutionary line, new china was founded and our party, army and people have become what they are today. we must always bear this historical experience in mind and never forget it.

nineteen seventyone is an important year for the chinese people to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we are going to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china and the fourth national people's congress, and commemorate

the centenary of the paris commune. in the new year, the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country must continue to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, resolutely carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, uphold proletarian internationalism and continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress.

this year, we must continue to broaden and deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. in accordance with chairman mao's instruction, it is necessary to carry out education on ideology and political lines throughout the party and make the remoulding of world outlook and the raising of initiative in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line the focal point for study by the cadres, so as to promote the work in all fields. the whole party must conscientiously study dialectical materialism and historical materialism, raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and phoney marxism and further strengthen unity on the basis of the principle of mao tsetung thought. it is necessary to make conscientious and intensified efforts to educate the cadres and the masses in proletarian internationalism and revolutionary traditions. the senior cadres in the party, in particular, must study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought hard, adhere to a firm and correct political orientation and lead the masses in carrying out and defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line still better.

this year will witness the deepening of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we should firmly grasp revolutionary mass criticism on the political and ideological front, the cultural and educational front and the economic front and in all spheres of the superstructure, and continue to criticize the ideological trends of modern revisionism with soviet revisionism at its centre and eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. it is necessary to remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, have faith in the masses and rely on them, do investigation and study with redoubled efforts, constantly sum up experience in the course of practice and conscientiously implement the party's proletarian policies so as to undertake struggle-criticism-transformation in a more deep-going and solid way. it is necessary to correctly differentiate and handle the two different types of contradictions, those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people, take a firm hold of the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, speculation and extravagance and waste and continue to hit hard at the handful of counter-revolutionaries who sabotage socialist revolution and construction and attempt to restore capitalism. it is necessary to conscientiously fulfil the task of party consolidation and building, do a good job of youth league consolidation and building, successfully convene the local party congresses at various levels, continue the ideological and organizational building of the leading bodies, and strengthen the party's democratic centralism and centralized leadership.

nineteen seventyone is the first year for china to carry out her fourth five-year plan for the development of the national economy. chairman mao teaches: "the chinese people should have a great and far-reaching plan and strive to change china's economic and scientific and cultural backwardness within several decades and endeavour to rapidly to reach advanced world levels." the fourth five-year plan period is important for realizing this great strategic aim. we should take the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as

[illegible] key and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, [illegible] give full play to the revolutionary spirit of [illegible] independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, working hard and [illegible] up our country through diligence and frugality, [illegible] prominence to proletarian politics and carry forward the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army" and strive to fulfil and overfulfil the national economic plan for 1971 in an all-round way. [illegible] is far better to have initiative from both than from [illegible] one", and "let the local authorities engage in more undertakings under the unified planning of the central authorities". the party organizations in the localities should do political-ideological work effectively in accordance with actual conditions, improve over-all planning of economic work and strengthen unified leadership over it.

this year the party, the army and the people of the whole country should continue to implement the great strategic principles "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural [illegible] for the people". the people's [illegible] should continue to enhance revolutionization [illegible] in army building by carrying out all the four [illegible] for "four-good" units (see note). militia [illegible] must be done well and carried through organizationally, politically and militarily. it is necessary to "support the [illegible] and cherish the people" and "support the government and cherish the people", strengthen the unity between the army and government and between the army and people, and be better prepared ideologically, materially and organizationally against war of aggression. we are determined to liberate our sacred territory of taiwan province.

"we are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause never before attempted by our forefathers." "our goal must be attained." "our goal can certainly be attained." the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities in the country, unite still more closely exclamation let us advance victoriously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

(note: "four-good" units are units which are good in political and ideological work, in the "three-eight" working style, in military training or work, and in arranging their everyday life -- translator.)

PARTY BUILDING

Third Kiangsi Provincial Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, Third Kiangsi Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Dec. 31, 1970)

the third kiangsi provincial congress of the chinese communist party was held in nanchang between december 18 and 26, under the solicitude of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

holding aloft the banner of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the party and guided by chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the congress conscientiously summed up the experience of kiangsi province in the struggle between the two lines since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, worked out plans for further carrying out the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee and elected the third kiangsi provincial committee of the chinese communist party according to the provisions of the new party constitution and through full democratic consultation by the delegates. this is a great victory for chairman mao's brilliant thinking on party building.

the third kiangsi provincial party congress was held at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution has won great victory and a new upsurge has appeared in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the 1050 delegates to the congress were elected according to the party's principle of democratic centralism, following repeated consultations by the party organizations at all levels and reference to the opinions of the broad masses outside the party and on the democratic recommendation within the party organizations. both the number of the delegates and their large representation were unknown in the previous kiangsi provincial party congresses. the congress was permeated with a revolutionary atmosphere of unity and victory. following chairman mao's great teaching "unite to win still greater victories" and taking the ninth party congress as the example, the delegates made the congress one of unity and victory.

after arriving in nanchang, the delegates visited the memorial hall devoted to chairman mao's revolutionary activities in kiangsi. veteran workers from the anyuan coal mines and the leader of a former insurrection corps in the chingkang mountains told the delegates about chairman mao's brilliant deeds in leading the anyuan workers' movement and the struggle in the chingkang mountains. all this gave the delegates profound education on the struggle between the two lines in the party and on revolutionary traditions. with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the delegates recalled the history of the party and described their experience in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they said with feelings: in the hard years of struggle in the chingkang mountains, chairman mao led us in establishing the first red base area to encircle the cities from the countryside and seize political power by armed force, waged uncompromising struggles against the "left" and right opportunism and opened a bright road for the chinese revolution. chairman mao led our party and the people of the whole country in scoring great victories

in the democratic revolution and socialist revolution. the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao has smashed the criminal schemes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in kiangsi for restoring capitalism, thus further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. practice in the struggle made us understand profoundly: chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the life-blood of the party, the fundamental guarantee for the victory of the revolution. following chairman mao closely means victory, and this is a great truth.

looking back to the past and viewing the future, the delegates, filled with revolutionary aspirations, sincerely wished the great leader chairman mao a long, long life exclamation

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee, comrade cheng shih-ching, head of the group, made to the congress a work report "hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, be a vanguard in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat". in his report, comrade cheng shih-ching described the current excellent situation in both revolution and production in kiangsi province, reviewed the tremendous achievements in all fields of work, summed up the experience in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution and defined the future tasks for the province.

comrade cheng shih-ching said: tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the party members and revolutionary masses have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the purifying of class ranks and the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, oppose speculation and oppose extravagance and waste have dealt hard blows at the sabotages by a handful of class enemies and thus consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. the party consolidation and building has brought about closer relations between the party and the masses, strengthened the centralized leadership of the party and enhanced the ideological and organizational building of the party. never before have the party organizations at all levels in the province been so pure, so united and had such great fighting strength. the people have displayed tremendous initiative and creativeness in building socialism. industrial and agricultural production has increased by a wide margin.

comrade cheng shih-ching said: every victory we have won is due to chairman mao's brilliant leadership, it is a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the question of a line is fundamental. if we have a correct line, we will have everything; when the line is wrong, we will lose everything. after it was founded, the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee has persistently conducted education on the line, grasped the struggle between the two lines, consistently put in the first place the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and the education of the people with mao tsetung thought, and particularly grasped the ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies. the committee members have constantly increased their profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao and mao tsetung thought and raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian

revolutionary line. carrying forward the party's glorious revolutionary traditions, the cadres, like the personnel in the old revolutionary base areas, have preserved the fine quality of hard struggle and plain living, kept fresh-and-blood ties with the masses and served the people whole-heartedly. they have won the support and praise from the masses. the ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies has given an impetus to that of the masses. the whole province is united as one in its victorious march along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

comrade cheng shih-ching stressed: the party members and revolutionary masses throughout the province should rally still more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in close connection with practice in the three great revolutionary struggles. they should conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, study chairman mao's philosophic works, energetically remould their world outlook and constantly raise their consciousness of implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. it is imperative to continue to carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously, undertake revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going way and carry through to the end the socialist revolution in the political, ideological, cultural and economic spheres. it is imperative to further strengthen the party's leadership over economic work, and firmly implement the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and a series of principles including "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". they should persevere in putting proletarian politics in command, launch vigorous mass movements, bring all positive factors into play and bring about a new high tide in socialist construction.

comrade cheng shih-ching said: under the guidance of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we should be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness. we should go to the masses and keep close contact with reality to do a good job in investigation and study, carry out chairman mao's line, principles and policies still better and strive to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee.

the delegates unanimously approved comrade cheng shih-ching's report after heated discussions.

in accordance with the five requirements chairman mao has laid down for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the three criteria vice-chairman lin has set for the selection of cadres, the delegates, giving full scope to democracy and after repeated consultation, elected the third kiangsi provincial party committee composed of 89 members and 16 alternate members. the new provincial party committee is a "three-in-one" combination of old, middle-aged and young people. when the names of the elected members were announced, enthusiastic applause resounded throughout the hall.

the committee unanimously elected 13 standing committee members and elected comrade cheng shih-ching first secretary, comrade yang tung-liang secretary and comrades wen tao-hung and pai tung-tsai deputy secretaries, of the kiangsi provincial party committee. this has been approved by the central committee of the communist party of china.

the first plenary session of the new provincial party committee decided on deepening the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and other tasks. all delegates and new committee members pledged to carry forward, under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, the revolutionary traditions of the chingkang mountains, persevere in self-reliance and hard struggle, unite with the people of the province and victoriously advance along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line to achieve new and still greater victories exclamation

Third Kwangtung Provincial Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, Third Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 31, 1970)

the third kwangtung provincial congress of the communist party of china was held in [illegible] from december 18 to 26, in an excellent situation where the great proletarian cultural revolution has scored great victories and a new high tide in the socialist revolution and socialist construction is rising. in line with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the congress conscientiously summed up the province's experience in persevering in the struggle between the two lines and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it worked out plans to further carry out the various fighting tasks put forward by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee and elected the third kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china.

the congress was held under the cordial solicitude of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. it is a great event in the political life of the province's more than 40 million people. abiding by chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories" and taking the ninth party congress as the example, the delegates held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and turned the congress into a congress of unity and victory.

the 1,214 delegates were elected by the party members through full democratic consultation by the party organizations at various levels and after taking note of the views from the broad masses outside the party.

at the congress, the delegates conscientiously studied chairman mao's theory on party building and the documents of the ninth party congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee and reviewed the fighting course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they said: chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the life-line of our party and the fundamental guarantee for the victory of the chinese revolution. they expressed the determination to conscientiously and assiduously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, constantly educate themselves in chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and further enhance their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, comrade liu hsing-yuan, head of the nucleus group, made a report on work to the congress. he reviewed the brilliant victories won by the province's revolutionary masses with the support of the chinese people's liberation army in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. he said: the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led personally by chairman mao, has brought very profound revolutionary changes to the political, ideological, economic and cultural fields in the province. mao tsetung thought has been unprecedentedly popularized and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has found its way deep into the hearts of tens of millions of the masses. under the red banner of mao tsetung thought, the people in the whole province have cemented a very broad revolutionary great unity. the great movement of struggle-criticism-transformation has brought great changes to all spheres in the superstructure in the province. the movement to purify the class ranks and to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, oppose speculation and oppose extravagance and waste has won great victories. the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated than ever. the revolution has promoted production. total industrial output value of the province increased by a wide margin this year. especially, coal output doubled as compared with 1969. this thoroughly smashed the fallacious notion that "kwangtung has no coal deposits" and made a marked contribution to rapidly end the dependence on the north for coal supply. the poor and lower-middle peasants have taken tachai as their example, put proletarian politics in command and undertook large-scale farmland capital construction through self-reliance and hard struggle. this year's output of grain set a provincial record, per-hectare yield topping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development though the province was hit this year by a serious natural disaster.

comrade liu hsing-yuan said: the party organizations in the province have experienced a deep-going ideological and organizational consolidation in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the party members have faced the world and braved the storms in the sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. since the ninth party congress, the party members throughout the province have attended study classes, studied chairman mao's great theory on party building, the new party constitution and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the party. they penetratingly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on party building, his sinister book "self-cultivation" and his six sinister theories (see note). all this has greatly enhanced the party members' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, strengthened their proletarian party spirit and brought into fuller play their exemplary vanguard role. through "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh" ideologically and organizationally, the party organizations at all levels have become even purer and more staunch.

dwelling on the future tasks, comrade liu hsing-yuan said: we must respond firmly to the great call issued by the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism, oppose idealism and metaphysics and consciously remould our world outlook. we must continue to carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation

conscientiously, hold high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and carry the revolution through to the end on the political and ideological, the cultural and educational and the economic fronts and in all spheres of the superstructure.

comrade liu hsing-yuan emphasized the significance of strengthening the party's leadership over economic work. in the final analysis, he said, to strengthen the party's leadership over economic work meant to strengthen the leadership on the carrying out of the party's line, principles and policies in economic work. it was imperative to give first place to the question of the line. it was essential to have a high sense of the situation as a whole and overall planning and arrangement. party leadership at all levels must strengthen investigation and study and actively and properly solve many issues of policy in struggle-criticism-transformation on the economic front. party organizations at all levels should carry out in an all-round way the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao and the principles such as "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". it was essential that "in industry, learn from tachai; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army", to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, to bring about a new high tide in industrial and agricultural production, to make full preparations for the fourth five-year plan and resolutely fulfil and overfulfil various tasks in production and construction.

comrade liu hsing-yuan said that it was essential to firmly respond to chairman mao's great call "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", keep high revolutionary vigilance, further strengthen preparedness against war ideologically, materially and organizationally, strengthen coastal and frontier defence and build the south gate of the motherland into an impregnable bastion of iron.

after enthusiastic discussions all delegates approved comrade liu hsing-yuan's report on work. full of confidence, they pledged that in greeting 1971's new great struggle they would hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, strengthen the party's centralized leadership, attain unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action on the principled basis of mao tsetung thought and strive to accomplish the various tasks set by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee.

in accordance with the five requirements chairman mao has laid down for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the three criteria vice-chairman lin piao has set for the selection of cadres and the provisions in the new party constitution, the delegates gave full scope to democracy and, after repeated consultation, elected the third kwangtung provincial party committee composed of 75 members and 25 alternate members. it is a "three-in-one" combination of old, middle-aged and young people. when the names of the elected members were announced at the plenary session of the congress, enthusiastic applause resounded throughout the hall.

the plenary session closed amid the cheers of "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation", "long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation" and "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

then the third provincial party committee held its first plenary session. the members of the party committee elected 13 standing committee members and elected comrade liu hsing-yuan first secretary, and comrades kung shih-chuan, chen yu, ting sheng and wang shou-tao secretaries, of the kwangtung provincial committee of the communist party of china. this has been approved by the central committee of the communist party of china.

the new provincial party committee discussed the forthcoming tasks of kwangtung province. it called on all party members and people of the province to rally still more closely round the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, follow the great leader chairman mao closely, and be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.

note: liu shao-chi's six sinister theories are: 1. the theory of "the dying out of class struggle"; 2. the theory of "docile tools"; 3. the theory that "the masses are backward"; 4. the theory of "joining the party in order to climb"; 5. the theory of "inner party peace"; 6. the theory of "merging private and public interests".

Third Kiangsu Provincial Communist Party Congress Held, Third Provincial Party Committee Elected

(HSNA-English Nanking, Dec. 31, 1970)

the third kiangsu provincial congress of the communist party of china was held in nanking from december 19 to 26. taking the c.p.c. ninth national congress as the brilliant example and holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the congress conscientiously summed up the historical experience in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in kiangsu province. the congress discussed and set the future fighting tasks and elected the third kiangsu provincial committee of the c.p.c. this is a great happy event in the political life of the 47 million revolutionary people of kiangsu.

the third kiangsu provincial party congress was convened under the loving attention of the great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. cherishing boundless loyalty to our great leader chairman mao, the 846 delegates to the congress conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's brilliant thinking on party building as well as the documents of the ninth national congress of the party and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth c.p.c. central committee. following chairman mao's great teaching "historical experience merits attention. a line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly", the delegates reviewed the history of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in kiangsu and received profound education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they said: class struggle has been extremely acute and complicated as nanking in the past was the lair of the kuomintang reactionaries for carrying out their sanguinary counter-revolutionary rule. after liberation, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in kiangsu frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, scheming to restore capitalism. determined to

closely follow our great leader chairman mao in taking the socialist road and with the support of the people's liberation army, the revolutionary people of kiangsu province, in fierce class struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have smashed the criminal plot of liu shao-chi and his agents to restore capitalism, and have dealt telling blows to a handful of class enemies. the dictatorship of the proletariat has become more consolidated and the cause of the socialist revolution and construction has been developing vigoriously. this is a result of chairman mao's wise leadership and a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the delegates said in great excitement: chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the soul of our party. by firmly acting upon mao tsetung thought, we shall always have a clear, correct orientation and advance from victory to still greater victories. the delegates warmly hailed: "long live invincible mao tsetung thought exclamation", "long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation" and "long live our great leader chairman mao, a long, long life to him exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, comrade hsu shih-yu, head of the nucleus group, made to the congress a report entitled "continue the revolution along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and advance from victory to still greater victories". comrade hsu shih-yu said that as a result of the great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution, tremendous changes have taken place in kiangsu. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is deepening throughout the province and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line hasbeen deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. under the banner of unity for victory of the ninth party congress, the revolutionary people of the whole province have achieved a great revolutionary unity. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have conscientiously implemented chairman mao's line, principles and policies and led the broad masses of the people in pushing forward the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. the movement of purifying the class ranks and the movement for striking at the counter-revolutionaries and opposing corruption and theft, opposing speculation and opposing extravagance and waste have won one victory after another, resolutely hitting at a handful of counter-revolutionaries who perpetrated disruptive activities. through party consolication and building, the party members have enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution. waste matter has been eliminated and fresh blood absorbed. as a result, the party organizations at all levels have become purer and stronger. revolution has brought about rapid development of production. the total value of industrial output and the output of major products of the province increased by big margins. coal output this year was 44 per cent higher than in 1965, making new contributions to the rapid change of the state of bringing coal from the north to the south. following consecutive years of good harvests the grain output this year was about 10 per cent higher than last year. a great number of advanced communes and production brigades of the tachai type have emerged in the province. new achievements were also made on other fronts.

comrade hsu shih-yu said: all our achievements are great victories for invincible mao tsetung thought. numerous facts illustrate that wherever the red banner of mao tsetung thought is held high, and chairman mao's line, principles and policies are implemented and carried out resolutely, there is a good situation in revolution, production and all other work and everything goes well.

comrade hsu shih-yu especially stressed the necessity of constantly strengthening ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies at all levels and heightening the consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. he said: the ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies is a guarantee of implementing and carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels must put the living study and application of mao tsetung thought above all work. they must conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works. leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in the study and application, persevering in the system of study, forming a habit of study, and must be assiduous and conscientious in the study so as to raise the ability of distinguishing between genuine marxism-leninism and sham marxism-leninism and to resist all the erroneous tendencies and ideas that run counter to chairman mao's revolutionary line. members of leading bodies at all levels should go among the masses, take part in collective productive labour, adhere to the principle of "not to divorce oneself from proletarian politics, from worker and peasant masses and from practice". they should make investigation and study, sum up experience and strive to take the lead in implementing chairman mao's line, principles and policies in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

comrade hsu shih-yu called on all the party members and people of the whole province to resolutely respond to the call issued by the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee and continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works. they must continue to do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously and further strengthen party building ideologically and organizationally. they must implement in an all-round way the principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" and strengthen party leadership in economic work and the political ideological work on the economic front so as to fully mobilize all the positive factors, under unified state planning, to "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". they must continue their efforts to fulfil all the fighting tasks set by the party's ninth national congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee.

all the delegates to the congress conscientiously discussed and approved the report made by comrade hsu shih-yu. in a jubilant mood, they reviewed the brilliant fighting course they traversed and looked forward to a bright future. they unanimously pledged to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and to "unite to win still greater victories" along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in accordance with the five requirements chairman mao has laid down for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the three criteria vice-chairman lin has set for the selection of cadres and the provisions of the new constitution of the party, the delegates elected the third kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china through full democratic consultation. the new committee consists of 56 members and 33 alternate members. it is a "three-in-one" combination of old, middle-aged and young people. when the result of the election was announced at the congress, warm applause resounded throughout the hall.

the new provincial party committee then held its first plenary session. it elected nine standing committee members and

elected comrade hsu shih-yu first secretary, comrades tu ping and wu ta-sheng secretaries, and comrades peng chung and yang kuang-ti deputy secretaries, of the kiangsu provincial committee of the communist party of china. this has been approved by the central committee of the communist party of china.

comrade wu ta-sheng made a speech at the congress on behalf of the new provincial party committee. he called on all the delegates and the members and alternate members of the new party committee to rally still more closely round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, forge close links with the masses and advance courageously along the broad road of continuing the revolution.

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Study "Three Constantly Read Articles" Creatively and Conduct Education in Struggle Between Lines Penetratingly

- How did the commanding company of a certain air force unit of the PLA Navy heighten the cadres' and fighters' consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line?

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 21, 1970)

Vice Chairman Lin taught us, "An army unit's work is full of complexities. Only if we energetically devote ourselves to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and grasp well education in the struggle between the two lines, all problems will lend themselves to an easy solution." Following the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party branch of the commanding company of a certain air force unit of the navy took the "three constantly read articles" as "line articles" and "orientation articles" and closely linked practical struggle between lines with the organization of cadres and fighters in the living study and application of the "three constantly read articles." They conducted penetrating ideological education in political lines. In a fundamental way, they enhanced the cadres' and fighters' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Acquire a Deep Understanding of the Relationship Between the "Three Constantly Read Articles" and the Struggle Between Lines

In the midst of the spectacular movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Vice Chairman Lin issued to the whole army a directive, "We must study the 'three constantly read articles' as a motto." The Party branch of the command company resolutely acted accordingly. They took the "three constantly read articles" as fundamental teaching material for ideological political line education and organized the whole company to study it word by word, sentence by sentence. They also adopted the method of "four associations and four recognitions" to lead everyone to a deep understanding of the relationship between the "three constantly read articles" and the struggle between lines.

First, we must associate the historical background behind the release of the "three constantly read articles" with the then prevailing conditions of the struggle between the two lines and recognize the "three constantly read articles" as the brilliant product of the struggle between lines. For instance, in studying the "Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," the Party branch first led everyone to look back over the historical background for the release of this brilliant work: On the eve of victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, with the support of US imperialism, the Kuomintang reactionary group intensified preparations for civil war in an attempt to wipe out the revolutionary forces of the people and lead

...darkness. At this crucial historical moment, Chairman Mao released "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." He personally defined the general line for our Party to arouse fully the masses, strengthen the people's forces and overthrow thoroughly the imperialist and feudalist rule in China, ...icated the direction of advance for the victory of the Chinese revolu-...

Thus through reviewing things chapter by chapter, the comrades were made to understand that the "three constantly read articles" were written by Chairman Mao to meet the needs of the struggle between the two lines, and are ...of the struggle between the two lines and important components of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Second, in the light of the history of between-two-lines struggle in our Party and our army, we must recognize that the "three constantly read articles" are our treasure of resisting a wrong line and conquering and vanquishing the enemy. The "three constantly read articles" are rich in ...and embody profound thinking on the struggle between lines. They ...Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in a very comprehensive way. For instance, the "three constantly read articles" touch upon the ...fundamental aims and the three great styles of our Party and our army and ...forth the mass line and the internationalist line for our Party and our ...my. For many years, the fighting history of our Party and our army followed a course under the brilliant illumination of the "three constantly read ...es." Everyone was thus made to understand that the "three constantly ...ead articles" are not only a powerful ideological weapon in the transforma-...of the world outlook but also a basic treasure in conducting struggle ...ween lines.

Third, in the light of the building history of companies, we must ...that our "three constantly read articles" are a powerful ideolo-...weapon for guiding us to the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's ...proletarian line, creating "4-good" companies and strengthening the building ...of companies. A review of the chapter of history of the commanding company a ...ew years before the great cultural revolution made everyone realize that by divorcing themselves from the "three constantly read articles," a company would change directions and lose their way, and that by relying on the "three constantly read articles" they would triumph and forge ahead. Only by using the "three constantly read articles" as a guide to the building of companies ...ld we enable them to forge ahead triumphantly along Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line.

Fourth, in the light of an individual's growth history, we must ...realize that the "three constantly read articles" are fundamental teaching ...materials for transforming the world outlook and enhancing the consciousness of struggle between the two lines. After joining the army, a Party branch ...mber of the company persisted in the living study and application of the "three constantly read articles." He kept heightening his consciousness of struggle between the two lines. He was cited a "5-good" fighter for years ...running. After Chairman Mao issued the great call, "The PLA should energetically support the broad Leftist masses," he headed for the first line of the

"three-support" and "two-military" campaign, with the "three constantly read articles" tucked in his bosom. On the first line of class struggle, he studied the "three constantly read articles" as a motto. He made a continuous practice of removing the ideological obstacles in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. He persisted in applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to a mass publicity campaign, the organization of the masses and the process of arming the masses. He initiated an attack against the class enemy and removed various internal disturbances. He directed vigorous efforts to the fundamental principle of making no change in a fixed direction. In succession, he changed the features of five units with "big old difficulties." He himself was cited a pace-setter in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. The process of this Party branch member's progress made everyone understand that the "three constantly read articles" are basic teaching materials for "the education of people," for the transformation of the world outlook and for the heightening of the consciousness of struggle between the two lines.

Take "Three Constantly Read Articles" As a Guide To Practice and Heighten Consciousness of Struggle Between Lines

Chairman Mao teaches, "In studying Marxism, we must not only learn from books but mainly through class struggle, work practice and contact with the worker-peasant masses. Only so can we really learn something." In conducting ideological political line education, the commanding company of a certain air force unit of the navy always paid attention to guiding cadres and fighters in combining the practice of struggle between the two lines with the assiduous study of the "three constantly read articles." They were made to apply consciously the "three constantly read articles" as a guide to practical struggle. This enabled the cadres and fighters to enhance their consciousness of the two-line struggle in the practice of struggle. Their methods consisted mainly of the following:

(1) We must take the "three constantly read articles" as fundamental teaching material in studying the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, in order to heighten the consciousness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Early this year, several comrades of the company had to be transferred away to do "support-the-Left" work. To enhance everyone's awareness of "support-the-Left" work, the Party branch held Mao Tse-tung thought study classes and organized all to seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Serve the People." This made everyone understand that our army is a revolutionary armed group under the leadership of the Party and that our army's fundamental aim is to serve the people "entirely" and "thoroughly."

To give prominence to politics and apply the idea of serving the people "entirely" and "thoroughly" in building the army, or to give prominence to military affairs and apply the idea of pure fighting in building the army--this is historically the focus of our army's two-line struggle. Thus from the "three constantly read articles," everyone came to understand the content of the two army-building lines and the "three-support" and "two-military"

effort as the best way to build the army. With the firm resolution of fighting for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in life and dying for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they headed for the "support-the-Left" first line.

(2) We must take the "three constantly read articles" as a weapon in criticizing arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and various erroneous ideas at variance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Once, the company was assigned to do an emergency construction job. Due to a scarcity of work tools, the pressure of work and a tight schedule, some comrades showed lack of confidence and worried about not being able to accomplish the set task. The Party branch organized the cadres and the fighters of the whole company to study on the work site the "Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and study the revolutionary spirit of the "Foolish Old Man" who saw the human factor in front of difficulties and was "determined to strive for victory by showing no fear for sacrifices and removing multiple difficulties." By associating things with the "wise old man," they also vigorously criticized arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister trash, "Look at things but not at the human factor." This considerably heightened everyone's consciousness of struggle between the two lines. In the course of construction, everyone put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and gave prominence to proletarian politics in every way. This gave full play to the role of people's subjective initiative. The task was accomplished ahead of schedule in triumph.

(3) With the "three constantly read articles" as a weapon, we must conduct a line analysis in the course of the struggle between the two lines and make a clear distinction between what is compatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and what is incompatible with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and heighten the consciousness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For a time certain new fighters lacked enthusiasm for military training. They held that it would be all right to have just good ideological ratings and that having a good technical knowledge or not was not much of a problem. The Party branch immediately organized everyone to study "In Memory of Norman Bethune" and conducted a line analysis. In "In Memory of Norman Bethune," Chairman Mao effusively praised Comrade Norman Bethune's spirit and "extreme sense of responsibility toward work." Chairman Mao pointed out, "Comrade Norman Bethune is a doctor. He takes medicine as a profession and strives to improve himself in an art in which he already excels." He raised the call that "every Communist Party member must surely acquire such a bona fide communist's spirit as Comrade Norman Bethune's." The comrades came to understand that to show lack of enthusiasm for work is in essence to separate politics from professional affairs and not compatible with Chairman Mao's army-building line. Thereafter; they regarded Comrade Norman Bethune as an example. Acting on the premise that politics is in command and thinking in the lead, they subjected themselves to assiduous and careful technical training and became proficient in skills.

Take the "Three Constantly Read Articles" As a Weapon and Strive for the Transformation of the World Outlook

Chairman Mao teaches, "A change in the world outlook is a fundamental one." From practical struggle, the Party branch of the commanding company came to understand deeply that the problem of what line is being implemented is closely associated with people's world outlook and especially with the struggle between public and private interests. Therefore, in conducting ideological political line education, the most fundamental rule is to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought to the education and transformation of people. Over the past few years, they laid a firm hold of this central link and took the "three constantly read articles" as a weapon to guide cadres and fighters in consciously shattering private interests and promoting public interests in the course of the struggle between the two lines. They laid emphasis on overcoming the following several ideological obstacles in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line:

(1) To overcome "fear." The Party branch of the commanding company held that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line grew out of struggle. To implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must educate cadres and fighters in the need of doing things in line with the "three constantly read articles" and overcoming "fear" and showing the courage to "persist in what is good in the interest of the people" and the courage to fight all things that are incorrect.

A new fighter found that the platoon leader made a practice of observing the military technical performance of every man but not one's way of thinking. With courage, he raised the point to the platoon leader and joined him in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Politics is the commander and the soul." This gave the platoon leader considerable education. Thereafter, this platoon leader "persisted in what was good in the interest of the people and corrected what was wrong in the interest of the people." He energetically gave prominence to proletarian politics. This made for an overall strengthening of the four aspects of the "4-good" campaign.

(2) To overcome "one-sidedness." Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was built on the basis of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Everywhere in the "three constantly read articles" philosophical thinking abounds. It is an effective weapon to overcome "one-sidedness." In unfolding the "4-good" company movement, a certain platoon showed fear for difficulties because of backwardness appearing over a relatively large area. The Party branch helped him study an instructive passage in "Serve the People": "In times of difficulties our comrades must not lose sight of achievements and brightness and must strengthen our courage." Upon studying the "three constantly read articles," one can immediately become clarified about things. By applying Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts, this platoon leader called positive factors into play in overcoming negative factors. He used advanced comrades to lead forward the backward ones. This enabled the work of the platoon to show splendid results.

(3) To overcome "self-complacency." Arrogance and self-complacency represents a big enemy in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. By becoming "self-complacent," one cannot have a deep understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Nor can one follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan closely step by step all the way. To acquire a profound understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and act upon it in an overall way we must start with freedom from self-complacency.

The catering squad was a "4-good" squad remaining such for seven consecutive years. For a time, certain comrades considered that the squad had almost done enough in giving prominence to politics. "Self-complacency" came to the fore. Mass criticisms fell on deaf ears. Food quality worsened. At this time, the Party branch organized the catering squad to study the "three constantly read articles." It guided them in measuring the sentiment of self-complacency by the two yardsticks of "entirely" and "thoroughly" and using the two mirrors of two "extremes" to show in proper perspective the problem of seeking only a variety of dishes and not grasping ideological revolutionization. Thereafter, the catering squad became more humble and modest. It guarded against arrogance and rashness and forged ahead continuously. New achievements were scored. (By Hung Po and Hung Hai-ying)

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RE-EDUCATION

Heighten Awareness of the Struggle Between the Two Lines, Further Carry Out Re-Education Work Well

by

The Graduates Office of Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 24, 1970)

Guided by great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant concept that educated young people should integrate themselves with workers and peasants masses, the broad masses of revolutionary young people with education have since 1968 been going to the rural areas and mountainous regions. Led by Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, and tempered and tested by the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, a new generation of workers with both socialist consciousness and culture is sprouting and growing up. From practice we deeply realize that: For educated young people to go to rural areas and mountainous regions is definitely a great socialist revolution. To carry out this profound revolution conscientiously, the key lies in constantly heightening the awakening of the leadership at various levels to the struggle between the two lines, and in consciously implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

As long as 30 years ago, great leader Chairman Mao had wisely pointed out, "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." The great teaching of Chairman Mao has pointed out the one and only true orientation for youth movements. Since agricultural cooperation was carried out throughout the country, Chairman Mao issued another great call in December 1955, "All intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there. Our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." Large numbers of educated young people in active response to this great call of Chairman Mao's raced to the vast countryside and took the road of integration with the workers and peasants. However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i frantically put forward his counter-revolutionary revisionist line in opposition to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. With great fanfare he urged the youth to "study in order to become officials" and did his utmost to peddle such black merchandise as "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold." He endeavored to drag the youth from the revolutionary road of integration with the masses of workers and peasants into the mire of bourgeois individualism in a conspiracy to restore capitalism.

Chairman Mao personally launched and led the great proletarian cultural revolution which completely destroyed the bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i, deeply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist road

ao-ch'i and opened up the widest road for the broad masses of
ng people to integrate themselves with the masses of workers
. In December 1968, Chairman Mao again made a great call, "It
ecessary for young people with education to go to the countryside
ucated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." An unprecedented
ry hightide of educated young people going to the rural areas and
regions immediately appeared throughout the country. However,
e between the two lines has not yet been concluded. Owing to the
nd one means of sabotage adopted by the class enemies, the remnant
influence of Liu Shao-ch'i that has not been completely eliminated
fluence of thousands of years of antiquated ideas, culture, customs
that have not been radically removed, there still exists an acute
lent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two
gies in the work connected with educated young people going to the
areas and mountainous regions.

At present, this kind of struggle is mainly reflected in the question
derstanding the work in connection with the educated young people going
rural areas and mountainous regions. The focus of the struggle is on
or not the going of educated young people to the rural areas and
ainous regions is to be recognized as a great socialist revolution. The
character of this struggle centers on the fundamental question of
r or not there is any need for fostering successors to the cause of the
tarian revolution.

There are people who said, "Since the educated young people have now
rned farming and have also learned how to manage their own lives, there is
need to worry about them any further." This is to regard the work of sending
educated young people to rural areas and mountainous regions purely as a
of placement" and not as grand design for fostering and training tens of
ds of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution for the
hundred years, the next thousand years and the next ten thousand years.
n Mao has pointed out, "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical
riod. In the historical period of socialism there are still classes,
contradictions and class struggle. There is the struggle between the
alist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capital-
restoration." In order to insure that our Party and state will not change
, Chairman Mao has summed up the experience of the obverse as well as the
e aspects of the international communist movement and raised the great
rical task of fostering and training successors to the cause of the pro-
rian revolution. The going of educated young people to the rural areas
mountainous regions to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants
for the realization of this historical task. Because of this, when we are
out re-education work on the educated young people, we are doing the
of fostering and training successors to the cause of the proletarian revo-
tion. This is a fundamental undertaking that concerns successors to our
olution with an assurance that our revolutionary political power will not
nge color. Teaching the young people how to withstand hardship and manage
lives is the minimum requirement for carrying out the work of place-
well. However, simply remaining still on this point will not do. More

important still is that we must with a high degree of proletarian revolutionary spirit and enthusiasm conduct re-education among the youth and foster them to be successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution in whom Chairman Mao can have confidence.

There are also those who say, "There is already so much work, it can't be managed." These are the people who consider the going of educated young people to the rural areas and mountainous regions and the carrying out of re-education work conscientiously as "extra burden," and who fail to see that it is a fundamental measure for the building of a socialist new countryside and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. "The young people are the most active and vital force in society. They are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. This is especially so in the era of socialism." Educated young people going to the rural areas and mountainous regions have added revolutionary vigor to the countryside. By being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants they are directly taking part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. They are able to make use of the knowledge they have acquired from books to truly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and, in a better, faster and more conscious manner, to take part in the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside. From now on batch after batch of educated young people will be going to the countryside. They will grow up to be a generation of a new type of peasants with both socialist consciousness and culture. From their midst will come many fine representatives who will become power-holders to be trusted by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Quite evidently the grasping of the work connected with the educated young people going to the rural areas and mountainous regions and the grasping of other kinds of work are mutually complementary. Grasping the work well will effectively lead to the promotion of struggle-criticism-transformation in towns and villages.

In some places, the people regard this work as "a matter of expediency," "a temporary measure," which need only be grasped "for just a moment." They always think of "changing to other work." The class struggle is long and protracted. The struggle between the class enemies and ourselves to win over the younger generation will never cease. Whenever we relax our efforts in grasping the re-education work for the educated young people, the class enemies will make use of the opening to sneak in and drag the young people over to their side to be fostered as their successors. We must take the struggle between the two classes and the two lines as our platform and more consciously carry out this great socialist revolution through to the end.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop naturally and peacefully but only in the course of struggle." We must line up all those erroneous tendencies and ideas existing in the work connected with educated young people going to the rural areas that are contrary to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must constantly carry out analyses of lines as well as revolutionary great criticism. We must expose contradictions, unfold active ideological struggles and in the

process permit Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line to take root firmly in our minds. Facts have proved: the question of line is invariably linked with the world outlook. The world outlook of the people determines which line they are going to implement. The level of consciousness in remolding world outlook indicates the level of consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and determines how well the work connected with educated young people going to the rural areas and mountainous regions will be carried out. We must make an effort to carry out the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought well, especially the study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. We must use dialectical materialism and historical materialism to remold our world outlook, and fundamentally to heighten the awareness of the struggle between the two lines so as to guarantee that under any circumstances we can still more consciously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, carry out better still the re-education work for the educated young people, and contribute to the fostering and training of successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution.

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AGRICULTURE

China's Main Grain Producing Province Has Good Harvest of Grain, Cotton and Oil-Bearing Crops

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 31, 1970)

china's main grain producing province of szechwan reaped good harvests of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops this year.

total grain output topped last year's by more than ten per cent. cotton output rose more than 20 per cent and oil-bearing crops ten per cent. 15 counties or municipalities reported an average per hectare grain yield of six tons or more. this was up to or above the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. six of these counties or municipalities reported an average per hectare yield of 7.5 tons or more.

guided by chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories", the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought has been forging ahead in szechwan's villages and revolution and production have shown good results since the party's ninth national congress. the leading bodies at all levels have paid attention to their own ideological revolutionization in the course of leading the struggle-criticism-transformation. they guide the revolutionary masses in using mao tsetung thought as their weapon to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this has helped the masses heighten their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and made them more consciously carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies. in winning bumper harvests this year, the cadres and commune members took tachai as their example and made vigorous efforts to grasp revolution and promote production in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

a number of advanced units have emerged in this mass movement. nualin brigade in chienko county is situated in a mountain area more than 1,000 metres above sea level. the land is strewn with rocks and used to be regarded as unsuitable for growing cotton. the commune members and cadres responded to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and improved the soil so that they now get stable high yields. self-reliant and hard working, they made repeated experiments and overcome difficulties caused by the unpredictable weather. they had good harvests of cotton, grain and oil-bearing seeds this year. average per hectare grain output reached six tons and ginned cotton 1.5 tons. the brigade has become an outstanding cotton grower in the mountain areas of southern china.

at present, leading bodies at all levels in szechwan province are strengthening their leadership of the movement to learn from tachai and are bringing about a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production in preparation for another bumper harvest in 1971.

Honan Province Reports Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Dec. 31, 1970)

honan province in central china got an all-time high total output of grain, cotton, tobacco and other major crops. per hectare grain yield in 20 counties and municipalities reached or exceeded the target set in the national programme for agriculture development. the number of the counties producing 0.75 tons of ginned cotton per hectare increased to nine, as against only one last year. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the province achieved this by deepening the mass movement to learn from [illegible].

the revolutionary committees at all levels of the province this year sent tens of thousands of cadres to the grass roots. they studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living [illegible] revolutionary masses, summed up advanced experience and promoted the mass movement to learn from [illegible] eng county historically was often affected by natural disasters. however, under the guidance of chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of putzu brigade in the county worked hard and relied on the masses. they had good harvests of grain and cotton this year by improving 133 hectares of alkaline land. after the county revolutionary committee summed up this experience and popularized it, a number of advanced brigades came to the fore. this helped increase grain and cotton output throughout the county by big margins, which achieved self-sufficiency and had a surplus of grain.

honan provide[illegible] strengthened industrial support for agriculture. equipment produced for medium and small irrigation and drainage projects, for processing agricultural and side-line products, and the number of vehicles reached all-time highs. this speeded up the mechanization and semi-mechanization of farming. the small iron and steel plants, coal mines, cement plants and machinery plants throughout the province are playing an important part in promoting agricultural production.

North China Brigade Reports Excellent Grain and Cotton Harvests

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 31, 1970)

a production brigade in chengting county of hopei province, north china, this year improved on its high grain and cotton yields for five years running. the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres achieved this by making a living study and application of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying forward a thorough-going revolutionary spirit.

per hectare yield on 120 hectares averaged 9.3 tons of grain and ginned cotton yield averaged 1.5 tons. this is an outstanding example in hopei province.

sanchiaotsun brigade is located on the plains along the hutuo river, a tributary of the haino. the place had poor rugged land before 1949 and depended on the state for over 50 tons of grain every year. the great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" inspired the brigade's

cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. over the past few years the brigade has organized many study groups to visit and assimilate experience from the tachai brigade. taking the tachai brigade as example the people of sanchiaotsun brigade have adhered to educating themselves with mao tsetung thought and placed the revolutionization of thinking in command of improving farmland. every winter, they braved wind and snow to level land, improve the soil and build water conservancy projects, fearing neither hardship nor death. over the past few years 250,000 workdays have been put in and 500,000 cubic metres of earthwork moved. as a result the brigade's 193 hectares of land have been leveled and worked intensively. they give stable high yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging the brigade supplied great quantities of grain in sale and tax from 1964 to 1969 and sold to the state a lot of cotton.

an acute problem that the brigade dealt with this year was the possibility of continuing its advance after five years of constant progress. many commune members and cadres were determined to strive to go forward. but a few comrades, who had become complacent, thought that production had reached its "maximum".

to get rid of inertia and complacency and this metaphysical idea, the brigade party branch led the masses in studying chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his teaching: "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity". they also tried to find out where they still lagged behind the advanced units. all this resulted in further emancipating the minds of the commune members, who worked with one will to achieve still higher harvests.

there are only some 180 frost-free days a year in the locality. some people asked: "in our circumstances, how can we get high yields like the people south of the yangtze river who reap three crops a year?" while learning from other places, the commune members summed up their own experience in triple cropping. they found that different crops have different needs as regards water, fertilizer, sunlight and air at different periods of growth. by applying the method of inter-planting and catch crops, they raised production. before cotton was sown last year, some 13.3 hectares of land were idle. this year they planted spring barley, broad beans and some other spring crops which gave a total output of more than 50 tons. besides the good autumn harvest of maize and sweet potatoes, which were catch crops in the cotton fields, the cotton output also rose.

East China Province Gets Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 31, 1970)

chekiang province, east china, had excellent harvests this year thanks to its mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. the province's grain and cotton output and number of pigs had been beyond the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development for years running.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in achieving this followed chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity".

average per hectare grain yield rose this year and total grain output was ten per cent higher, setting new records for the province. protracted low temperature and many rainy

days starting in the summer did not prevent the province from reaping an excellent cotton harvest. the number of pigs set a new record and rose 30 per cent, compared with last year. the output of tea, silk cocoons, rapeseed and other industrial crops was also higher. average per hectare grain yield in only one administrative region went beyond 7.5 tons last year; this year four administrative regions did. many more counties and cities got per hectare yields over 7.5 tons. a number of communes and production brigades also topped, in one farming season, the per hectare grain yield of six tons, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for the area south of yangtze, and a number of production teams in one farming season exceeded 7.5 tons. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the province paid great attention to weak links in the light of the characteristics of various areas and kept in mind the balanced development of production in different administrative regions, counties, communes and production brigades so as to urge the high yield ones to achieve more and the low yield ones to get high yields.

last year chiansing county got an average per hectare grain yield of 7.5 tons, but one third of the communes in the county fell short of this. the county revolutionary committee aroused the masses to analyze the causes and tap the potential of the communes lagging behind. this year the county's total grain output increased by a wide margin. all the communes exceeded 7.5 tons per hectare and all the production brigades topped six tons.

lungchuan county in a mountain area in the southern part of the province used to be a low yield county. some people thought that since lungchuan has high mountains, cold water unsuitable for irrigation and poor soil the grain yield could not be raised. to overcome this lack of confidence, the county revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to grasp the tachai brigade's fundamental experience, that of arming the people with mao tsetung thought. the masses took as their model a brigade in the county which had wrested a high yield in difficult conditions. this strengthened their determination to transform nature. giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the revolutionary masses made major improvements of the farmland, expanded the amount of multiple cropping and popularized good strains of crops. this year the county's total grain output increased 30 per cent. per hectare yield rose from 2.7 tons to 3.7 tons and increases have been achieved in agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding and sideline occupations.

over the past year and more the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have made further efforts to strengthen leadership of the mass movement to learn from tachai. they take class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the key and pay close attention to the fundamental question of arming the people with mao tsetung thought, and to the revolutionization of the thinking of the leading bodies. many leading cadres at all levels have gone to basic units to take part in productive labour, make investigations and study, publicize typical examples in particular administrative regions and counties and help push forward the mass movement of learning from tachai.

various places in the province are summing up this year's experience in winning good harvests, building water conservancy projects and undertaking other major construction to provide conditions for still better harvests next year.

Kirin Province Gathers Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Changchun, Dec. 31, 1970)

kirin province, northeast china, has achieved a 30 per cent increase in both total grain output and per-hectare yield this year, desite drought, waterlogging and hailstorms. this is the record year for the province. average per-hectare yield for a number of counties and cities reached or surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. these achievements are due to the deep-going mass movement to learn from tachai.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution the leading bodies at all levels have guided the revolutionary masses in revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they have conscientiously carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and actively developed the mass movement to learn from tachai. as a result, large numbers of advanced brigades, communes and counties have come to the fore.

the leading bodies have conscientiously carried out chairman mao's eight-point charter in agriculture (soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management, and improvement of farm implements) and led the cadres and commune members in major work to improve the land. in the past year, ten big reservoirs and 2,790 medium and small water conservancy projects were built, and 2,500 pump wells sunk in the western and central parts of the province which were short of water. this extended the acreage of paddy fields and irrigated fields by 85,000 hectares. this created conditions for achieving stable high yields. at the same time, scientific farming was adopted.

one-third more fertilizer was applied and catch cropping, inter-planting and rational close planting were adopted. because the province has a short frost-free period, the peasants began sowing half a month earlier. they also intensified field management.

Mao Tsetung Thought Illuminates Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Dec. 31, 1970)

the inner mongolian autonomous region had big increases in agriculture and livestock this year, thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

desite adverse weather -- spring frost, summer drought, wind and hail storms and attacks by pests, the rate of gross and net increase in livestock was higher than last year's, and grain output in many banners (counties), people's communes and production brigades hit all time highs.

the inner mongolian grasslands are filled with joy after harvest. herdsmen are now doing artificial insemination and improving breeds. new houses, sheds and paddocks have been put up and fodder has been stored. despite the severe winter weather, people are sinking wells, digging ditches, levelling farmland and making other preparations for another good harvest in the coming new year.

since the beginning of the year, the revolutionary people of all nationalities in the region have carried forward the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. more than 200,000 mao tsetung thought study classes have been held, attended by over four million people. holding high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and rallying round the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, the people have deepened the movement to learn from tachai. a number of advanced units have come to the fore.

the hungfangtzu production brigade at the southern foot of tacning mountain has good farming conditions, but grain yield was not high. this year the poor and lower-middle peasants made revolutionary mass criticism and recalled their past suffering and contrasted it to their present happy life. this stimulated their initiative to learn from tachai. as a result of their tenacious efforts in transforming nature, grain yield topped four tons per hectare.

the movement has also swept the pastoral areas. the [illegible] production team of the chengnsiangpai banner is located on a pasture subject to constant windstorm, drought and shifting sand. working with the same spirit of hard struggle as tachai, the herdsmen walled in pasture lands against wind and sand, sank wells to water the pasture and enclosed part of the land to cultivate fodder crops. at the same time they grazed the cattle in a scientific way. all this has turned the pasturage into lush meadows. the number of cattle has increased steadily over the past few years. a 27 per cent increase was registered this year.

the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the paiyinhsile production brigade on a plateau 2,000 metres above sea level defeated an 80-day drought this year with the help of the people's liberation army men supporting the left there. the brigade reported a 33 per cent over-all increase in livestock and a 13.9 net increase.

all these achievements are due to the ideological revolutionization of the revolutionary committees at various levels.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs", the revolutionary committee of the nsiangnuang banner and the p.l.a. men supporting the left there went deep among the masses to do investigation and study. they used mao tsetung thought to revolutionize their thinking in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

the committee chairman, whose name is namula, set the example. within half a year, although ill, namula covered seven people's communes and 20 production brigades -- two-thirds of the banner -- to do investigation and study. he climbed mountains with the herdsmen to look for sources of water, study soil composition and inspect pastures. he called more than 130 meetings to listen to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and map out a plan to change the backwardness of the banner in production. the number of livestock increased by 26.9 per cent and grain output doubled, though the banner was hit by a big snowstorm and drought this year.

in the light of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking,

the region's revolutionary people of all nationalities are analyzing the situation, summing up experience and pinpointing where they lag behind. they are firmly resolved to wrest still greater victories in the coming year.

LEARN-FROM-TACHAI MOVEMENT

East China Province Learns from Tachai

(NCNA-English Hofei, Dec. 31, 1970)

a mass movement to learn from tachai is sweeping the rural areas of anhwei province, east china. the leading members at various levels and the poor- and lower-middle peasants are conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and studying the experience of other places.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, a number of advanced communes and production brigades have come to the fore since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have set the pace for the movement in the province.

the province had its best grain and cotton harvests since liberation this year. per hectare grain and cotton output in a number of counties, communes and brigades reached or topped the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the province ran various kinds of mao tsetung thought study classes in recent months. in these classes, people tried to find out where they lagged behind in the light of chairman mao's teachings and the experience of tachai and other advanced units.

the provincial revolutionary committee and revolutionary committees of many administrative regions and counties take leadership of the mass movement as their central task. they transferred tens of thousands of cadres to the countryside to strengthen local leadership. they have drawn up plans for changing nature and concentrated the work of industry, communications, finance and trade, culture and education, health and other departments in line with the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation of the economy.

the leadership came to understand that the fundamental experience of tachai is to educate the people in mao tsetung thought. the hsuho commune of tungcheng county had an unusually serious flood last year. thanks to the commune revolutionary committee's down-to-earth efforts to put into effect this fundamental experience of tachai's, the commune quickly restored production and achieved a record harvest. per hectare yield on the commune's 660 hectares averaged almost 12 tons. the tungcheng county revolutionary committee summed up the commune's experience and popularized it throughout the county. this brought good results.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well", the leadership at all levels in the province went to the grassroots level to investigate and study, sum up and popularize the experience of typical

cadres. efforts are made to learn from local tachai-type experience as well as from tachai itself. the advanced units are going forward, and those lagging behind are becoming advanced.

at present, more than three million people are making major improvements of farmland to expand the acreage that gives stable yields despite excessive rain or dry spells. this has laid a favourable foundation for still bigger harvests next year.

INDUSTRY

Peking Reaches 1970 Production Target 50 Days Early

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

peking met the state production plan 50 days early. value of industrial output was one-third higher than last year's and double that of 1965. the workers achieved this by carrying out chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

increases were registered in the output of such major items as pig iron, steel, coal, power, petroleum products, cement, machine tools, motor vehicles, power station equipment, instruments and meters, electronic products, chemical fertilizer and chemical fibres. thousands of new products were put into production. a number of major capital construction projects were completed and put into operation ahead of time.

the fine achievements are the fruitful result of the deep-going mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. many factories, helped by people's liberation army men supporting the left, used chairman mao's philosophic thinking to educate the people and promote production by applying it. without resting on their advances in revolution and production over the past few years, leading members of the peking mining administration used chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concept "one divides into two" to pinpoint where they still lagged behind other advanced mines. as a result, the administration overfulfilled the annual state plan for coal and tunnelling. following chairman mao's teachings, the revolutionary cadres and workers of the peking metallurgical experimental plant correctly handled the dialectical relationship between politics and technique and between man and material and put ideological revolutionization in command of mechanization. the plant this year more than doubled its production capacity, produced nearly 100 varieties of items urgently needed by the state and trial-produced materials made of rare metals.

chairman mao teaches: " historical experience merits attention. a line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. it won't do to explain them only to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." in line with this great teaching, the industrial and mining enterprises in peking this year penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, taking the struggle between the two classes and the two lines as the key. their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line has constantly risen. having broken with such allegations as "production

has reached its maximum" and "the scale of an enterprise brooks no change", they made many technical innovations to improve production. more than 14,000 technical innovations were made in the first nine months of the year. the production level of the metallurgical, machine-building, meters, chemical and light industries rose this year. the peking no. 1 machine tool plant produced twice as many machine tools this year as in the record year of 1969, when production topped designed capacity. production costs for main products were reduced by 40 per cent.

the workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians roundly criticized liu shao-shi's revisionist hogwash of the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, and this resulted in a better distribution of peking's industry. while developing industry, the city paid attention to building mines; while turning out more engines, it produced more accessories and parts; and while developing heavy industry, it expanded light industry simultaneously. all this provided a favourable material foundation for peking to develop industry still better by its own efforts and to turn out more sets of equipment.

peking now has over 10,000 more metal-cutting machine tools than the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution, some having been made by the plants using them. pressing into use present and even discarded equipment and starting with methods of their own devising, the chemical plants for the first time turned out a number of important chemicals including sulphuric acid, nitric acid, engineering plastics, pharmaceuticals and intermediates, raising peking's degree of self-sufficiency in chemicals.

the peking iron smelting plant and peking iron mine, built in the great leap forward year of 1958 and forced to close down by liu shao-chi's agents in the capital in 1962, were put back into operation this year. the workers took just half a year to put two blast furnaces into production, displaying revolutionary heroism of fearing neither hardship nor death. in addition, they set up china's first ore-dressing plant using the mediumless dry grinding and dry concentration method.

peking launched vigorous mass movements to get the electronics industry going, drawing in instruments and meters plants as well as many other plants and workshops run by the districts, counties and neighbourhoods. they worked in socialist cooperation and achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results. production of silicon single crystals, polycrystalline silicon and electronic elements rose considerably.

on the eve of 1971, the capital's workers are determined to hold still higher the banner "unite to win still greater victories" and, under the illumination of chairman mao's revolutionary line, conscientiously sum up their experience and march forward to new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

All-Round Development of Industry in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 31, 1970)

China's old industrial base of Liaoning province reports all-round progress in industrial production as new contributions to socialist construction. The workers have held high the brilliant banner of the constitution of the Anshan iron and steel company and placed revolution in command of production.

Total output value of industry in the first eleven months of this year was 25 per cent over the same period of 1969 and the 1970 production plan was fulfilled one month ahead of schedule. Output of 38 major products including steel, iron, rolled steel, coal, non-ferrous metals, machine tools, petroleum, sulphuric acid, motor vehicles, various kinds of farm machinery, salt, machine-made paper, cotton yarn and cotton cloth was much above last year's. The 1970 state plan for capital construction, communications and transportation was fulfilled ahead of time. The province trial-produced a number of new products up to or better than advanced standards. These include 6,300 kilowatt heavy type motor, 330,000 kva auto-transformer, 120,000 kva double inner water-cooled transformer with aluminium coil, 330-kv oil-filled power cable and hydraulic fluidic multi-spindle automatic lathe and lathe with a steel ball stepless speed regulating system. These provide effective support for national construction.

The Liaoning provincial revolutionary committee placed above everything else the work of organizing the leading bodies at all levels to study and apply Mao Tsetung thought in a living way and raise the initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It convened several meetings at which members of the leading bodies at all levels exchanged experience in the living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought and in remolding their world outlook. This revolutionization was an impetus to the masses. Over the past year the workers made deep-going revolutionary mass criticism of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, and placed Mao Tsetung thought in command of production. This resulted in constant progress in the movement to increase production and practise economy. Many old enterprises raised their production capacity by renovating equipment. Thousand of "three-in-one" technical innovations groups were organized to improve equipment. Many pieces of equipment which were big, heavy and crude have been made into advanced pieces of equipment which are small, light and with high precision.

The Shenyang No. 3 machine tool plant which used to make products based on foreign models this year aroused the masses to revolutionize the designs of the products and introduce 1,560 technical innovations. It trial-produced seven new products which are small, light, simple in structure, good in quality and easy to operate. Thus it made a new contribution to the machine tool industry. Through socialist coordination the Anshan iron and steel company completed technical renovation of a number of projects with greater, faster, better and more economical results. This provided conditions for further advance in iron and steel production.

In grasping the struggle between the two lines in industry, the Liaoning provincial revolutionary committee led the masses in thoroughly criticising the erroneous ideas of developing large enterprises to the neglect of small ones and using modern methods instead of locally devised ones and corrected the wrong

attitude of paying little attention to industrial support for agriculture. this helped implement the policy of walking on two legs, including the simultaneous development of large enterprises and medium-sized and small ones and the simultaneous use of modern and simple methods of production.

the chaoyang administrative region, which had a poor industrial base, reported marked progress in the power, metallurgical, coal, machinery, chemical, textile and light industries because the region has made overall planning and unified leadership. total value of industrial output was more than 50 per cent over that of 1969. the local industries serving agriculture made even bigger advances.

while increasing production in steel and coal, the municipality revolutionary committee paid attention to the development of light industry and small industries. over the past year, more than 310 factories and workshops have been built and about 400 products have been trial-produced or gone into serial production.

the province has set up many small enterprises including steel works, coal mines and machinery, cement, insecticide, chemical fertilizer, farm implement and machinery and chemical fibre plants. all were set up on the basis of using local resources and local methods. the number of such enterprises set up this year is more than half the total number of medium-sized and small enterprises set up in the previous twenty years. many counties have set up local industries to provide more aid to agriculture. the province is closer to self-sufficiency in light industrial products. liaoning can now market more products of light industry in the cities and countryside.

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

China Produces More Complete Sets of Light Industrial Equipment

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

china in 1970 produced 30 per cent more equipment for light industry than last year. textile mills, sugar refineries, paper mills and plastics factories are now supplied with china-made equipment.

china's manufacture of light industrial equipment has become fairly comprehensive under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions developed socialist coordination to make the best use of existing equipment and forces to produce complete sets of light industrial equipment. east china's shantung province depended on other parts of the country before 1965 not only for such equipment but also for machine parts. smashing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the workers established 11 light industrial machinery plants and 7 textile machinery parts plants during the great proletarian cultural revolution. these new plants, together with dozens of existing machinery plants, have turned out complete sets of equipment for small paper mills, sugar refineries, glass works

and ceramics works and equipment for tanneries, plastics factories, confectionaries, print shops and textile mills.

shensi province in northwest china and the provincial capital of sian organized dozens of enterprises to produce equipment for bulbs, plastics and detergent factories and small sugar refineries.

workers in shanghai and tientsin and other old industrial bases acted in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity." they made better use of the potential and produced more and better special equipment for light industry.

repair workshops no longer confine themselves to that work but make machines. paper mills and sugar refineries also make their own equipment.

chairman mao teaches: "we should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account." workers in various plants in socialist coordination produced high-quality equipment for some major projects in a very short time. textile machinery plants can now turn out equipment for a modern mill in just one year, which used to take two or three years to make.

TRANSPORTATION

China's Railways and Inland Waterway Shipping Overfulfill Annual Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1970)

china's railways and inland waterway shipping fulfilled their annual transportation quotas 34 and 11 days ahead of time, respectively. over-all volume rose more than 20 per cent, and china's main coastal ports handled more cargos.

this is due to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought by the workers and revolutionary cadres and the launching of a mass movement. the excellent work has promoted china's industry and agriculture.

china's thriving national economy made greater demands on the transportation departments this year. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work", they launched the masses to load, unload and transport goods quickly.

imbued with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, workers of the tsinan railway administrative bureau tapped the potential to increase transportation quotas. they took this as their contribution to the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries. they organized 13 campaigns to raise freight haulage. every day they handled 2,000 more freight cars than the plan, the best record. their action aroused a warm response from railway, waterway shipping and highway workers in other places. the kwangchow railway administrative bureau organized five such battles and summed up and

popularized the advanced experience of a locomotive section under the bureau. this section displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to make major locomotive overhauls by itself. it also made necessary equipment. all this speeded up the turn-round of locomotives. by november 27 the bureau overfulfilled the annual state transportation plan, which was 11.7 per cent above last year's.

the mass movement for higher transport efficiency time and again upset the balance of the plan. this posed new problems for the transportation departments. leading members of the revolutionary committees at various levels organized the masses to study chairman mao's great teachings "in any contradiction the development of the contradictory aspects is uneven", and "the ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of contradictions is the dialectical law of the development of things". they came to understand that balance -- imbalance -- new balance, such is the dialectical relation. analysis and resolution of contradictions helped the less advanced to catch up and promoted a constant increase in production.

for a time this year the tsinan railway administrative bureau rushed large quantities of coal to shanghai and other areas south of the yangtze river in order to meet the needs of industry and agriculture in the east china region. but the unloading capacity of the shanghai railway administrative bureau could not match this, and a number of freight cars lay waiting in the yards. the shanghai railway administrative bureau organized a mass campaign to unload the coal at top speed. the workers at the kiangan and chengchow north stations under the chengchow railway administrative bureau devised a new operational method, pinpointing the principal contradiction. on more than 20 occasions this year they set high speed loading and unloading records.

many advanced methods were devised by the transport workers in the mass efficiency drive. brushing aside the old restriction that passenger boats do not tow barges, the revolutionary sailors of the yangtze river navigation company did just this. railway workers in all parts of the country made technical innovations and produced large quantities of new products and equipment, raising the level of mechanization in loading and unloading, railway maintenance and construction and repair work. workers at the tientsin locomotive section made necessary equipment and did major engine overhaul themselves.

to support the new upsurge in china's socialist construction and fulfil the 1971 tasks, china's transport workers are holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and conscientiously summing up their experience so that the mass drive for higher efficiency will develop along chairman mao's revolutionary line and make new contributions to the development of the national economy.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts Guide Peking Boiler Workers in Making Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

boiler workers of the peking woollen mill recently described how they keep improving their work through technical innovations under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts. following are excerpts from an article by these worker-innovators:

we are boiler workers. our job is to provide the mill with steam, not water and heating. we started a battle in our boiler house in 1958 to improve our service.

at that time, coal was loaded and carried by hand. the work was exhausting and inefficient. chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" encouraged us to try to make technical innovations to mechanize the work. but some people jeered at us. they said: "that bunch of ignoramuses won't get anywhere exclamation"

was it true that "ignoramuses" couldn't make innovations? with this question in mind we studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic work "on practice". it says: "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience." this opened our eyes. we were convinced that if we followed chairman mao's teachings and dared to practise, we could transform our boiler house into a new one, inside and out.

we laid some rails and substituted tub wagons for the baskets-and-shoulder-pole method to reduce labour intensity. then we devised a bridge-type coal conveyer. the number of operators per shift was reduced from 13 to nine.

our initial success cut off the nonsense about "ignoramuses" and encouraged us to tackle new problems. some people proposed that we make a hydraulic coal shovel from a discarded lorry belonging to the mill. not one of us knew how to make it, but we were sure we'd find the way through practice. some comrades went to other factories to study their experience. on this basis we worked out a plan and set our hands to the task. we gradually gained ground as we summed up our experience and put what we learned into practice. forty-eight experiments were made before we succeeded. that raised efficiency sixfold.

later we added a conveyer belt built of waste material and a 10-ton coal bunker to form a mechanized coal-hauling system. at the same time, we designed and built a push-button control board for automatic regulation of steam pressure, air inflow and water tank pumps. the number of operators was reduced further, from nine to five per shift.

after resolving the contradictions in coal hauling, we turned to contradictions relating to the boiler. expansion of production in our mill required more steam than we could supply. to solve this problem, we raised the furnace temperature from 1,100 to 1,300 degrees and in this way increased the rate of evaporation. but this led to slagging of the furnace walls. some people thought that the boiler structure was unfit for the higher heat and suggested that we reduce the temperature.

should we accept this suggestion? to decide, we studied chairman mao's great teaching: "nothing in this world develops absolutely evenly; we must oppose the theory of even development or the theory of equilibrium." we came to understand that even development is relative while uneven development is absolute. reducing temperature to suit furnace conditions is shutting our eyes to the contradiction and would only maintain a negative balance. if we wanted to increase the efficiency of the boiler and its output, we must take a positive attitude to resolve the contradiction and make the furnace walls appropriate to the higher heat, that is, create balance on a new basis.

we made a careful investigation and found no slagging around the water pipes. this gave us a clue and we built water-cooled walls in the furnace. the innovation not only eliminated slagging, but enlarged the heating surface and, consequently, increased the rate of evaporation some 30 per cent above the designed capacity. we also enlarged the steam outlet to double the original diameter and removed some unnecessary pipes to increase output from the designed six tons to eight and a half tons. steam pressure went up by more than two kilogrammes. before the change, we had had to use two boilers to meet the needs of production. now one was enough.

altogether we made more than 30 innovations in a decade. even cleaning window panes in our boiler house was mechanized. some comrades became complacent. they declared: "we've innovated everything that needed to be improved."

we studied chairman mao's teaching: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." this helped us understand that the idea of no more innovations fits in with metaphysics and is an obstacle to our continuing the revolution. we should regard every success as a new starting point and push the technical innovations movement forward constantly.

soon we made a pulverizing mill to produce coal dust for the boiler. and we evolved a method to use large quantities of anthracite which had been considered unsuitable in industrial boilers.

the successful use of anthracite with bituminous coal shows that things can be transformed in given conditions; if we grasp the law governing the development of things, we can create the conditions to bring about their transformation in the interests of the people.

on this basis, we have turned the waste water, gas, heat and other material in the boiler house into useful material. one of our products is cinder bricks. it alone adds tens of thousands of yuan a year to the state revenue.

SEMI-CONDUCTOR APPARATUS FACTORY

North China City Builds Semi-Conductor Apparatus Factory by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 31, 1970)

a semi-conductor apparatus factory has gone up in hsiaochan on the outskirts of tientsin, north china, just 8 months. the factory, formerly small hard-ware workshop, now has two production lines, one producing high-speed switch transistors and the other solid-state circuits. basic electronic elements are in serial production. the revolutionary masses firmly implemented chairman mao's great teaching "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

the workshop party branch in november 1966 decided to establish this factory. in line with chairman mao's teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind", workers who had little schooling made up their minds to produce transistors in the shortest possible time.

bourgeois technical "experts" and foreign books set certain conditions for producing transistors. there must be a constant temperature and humidity and terrazzo floored workshops. a complete set of precision equipment would have to be imported, millions of yuan be invested and several years be required to set up such a factory.

the party branch led the workers in repeatedly studying chairman mao's great teaching "we cannot just take the beaten track traversed by other countries in the development of technology and trail behind them at a snail's pace" and fired the workers with high aspirations to find a new way to put up such a factory.

two groups of workers were sent out to learn the production technique. they learned while working.

they put up a one-storey building of more than 3,000 square metres after three months of effort to replace the required high-grade building. the flooring was cement.

then they set out making special equipment by combining modern methods with those of their own devising. the high-precision sintering furnace was the essential equipment. their first several tries failed. but the workers were not discouraged. they studied chairman mao's teaching "after he (man -- editor) fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success" and summed up their experience. after repeated experiments, they finally succeeded in making a sintering furnace which performed well.

this success encouraged the workers to make more special equipment. workers in various sections made the equipment and instruments and meters suited to their own work processes. after more than one hundred experiments, they designed and made a high-precision transistorized switch time testing meter. the new inexpensive meter is 21 times as efficient as the imported one. the workers produced 120 pieces of special equipment and various kinds of instruments and meters and thus saved the state much money. following this success, the workers trial-produced solid-state circuits in just two and a half months.

EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educated Peking Youth Are Maturing in Yenan

(NCNA-English Sian, Jan. 1, 1971)

about 20,000 educated young people from peking have gone and settled down in the yenan area in response to chairman mao's great call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." they are fast maturing politically.

yenan is the historical heart-land of the chinese revolution where our great leader chairman mao lived for a long time and led the chinese people's war of resistance against japanese aggression and war of liberation. countless revolutionary young people then flocked to yenan to seek revolutionary truth. they firmly took the broad road of "integrating themselves with the workers and peasants" indicated by chairman mao and made great contributions to the chinese revolution. speaking about the youth movement in yenan in "the orientation of the youth movement", chairman mao pointed out: "the direction it is taking is in fact the orientation for the youth movement of the entire country."

after more than 30 years, the present generation of young people with education from peking where chairman mao now lives arrived in the yenan area in january of 1969 to settle in the villages in warm response to chairman mao's great call. they are studying, living and working on land tilled by the revolutionary predecessors and contributing [illegible] to the current construction of yenan.

the revolutionary committees at various levels in the yenan area and the poor and lower-middle peasants have a glorious revolutionary tradition. they pay great attention to educating the young people. they regard this as a very important task in training successors to the revolutionary cause, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. they help the educated young people with their problems in political and ideological affairs, work and living conditions.

the poor and lower-middle peasants took them to tsaoyuan, yangchialing, wangchiaping and some other places where chairman mao lived and worked, telling them: "this is the plot chairman mao worked on exclamation" "every piece of land here had its revolutionary history." the peasants also presented them with two treasures, the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung" and hoes. they encouraged the young people to be a new generation of communists armed with mao tsetung thought and to do their best in building the socialist new countryside on the yellow loess plateau of northern shensi.

the young people were moved by the lessons they gained in the revolutionary tradition from veteran red armymen, red guards and party members. they said: "following chairman mao in hard struggle in these ravines in yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border regions, countless revolutionaries defeated the japanese bandits with 'millet plus rifle', buried the chiang kai-shek's reign and won victories throughout the country. we have come to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. we are determined to carry forward the revolutionary tradition and make revolution in yenan for a lifetime."

nanniwan was the pace-setter during the great production campaign in 1942. it was cultivated by commanders and

fighters of the 359th brigade of the eighth route army sent by chairman mao, and was known for becoming as rich a place in northern shensi as south of the yangtze river. when nine young people from peking got there, the vice-secretary of the party branch of nanniwan production brigade, liu pao-chai, a former fighter of the 359th brigade, took them to the monument to the fallen heroes in the war of resistance against japanese aggression and led them in reading chairman mao's teaching: "love the people, serve them sincerely until death". he then told them how the commanders and fighters worked hard in nanniwan to develop production. hao shu-tsai was honoured as an outstanding labour hero in the great production campaign for reclaiming 0.26 hectare of land a day with a hoe in the border region. he presented the young people with a hoe, encouraging them to carry forward the nanniwan tradition and devote themselves to building up yenan. the nine young people expressed their determination to follow the examples of their revolutionary predecessors, hold high the great banner of hard struggle and integrate themselves with the workers and peasants all their lives.

early last summer, nanniwan was hit by mountain torrents and a big flood. disregarding the danger, the young people jumped into the water with the peasants to fight the flood. a drainage canal was breached. the young people and commune members tried to block it with their bodies. though they were time and again forced away by the water pressure they continued and finally succeeded in protecting the farmland. but a few hectares of maize were submerged. chairman mao teaches: "difficulties are not unconquerable monsters. if everyone takes a hand in conquering them, they will yield to us". the students and around a dozen women commune members studied this and erected the flattened young plants one by one and re-planted where necessary. thanks to careful tending for more than ten days, the maize grew well. nanniwan reaped a bumper harvest last year.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "the young people are the most active and vital force in society. they are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. this is especially so in the era of socialism." the young people from peking joined the poor and lower-middle peasants and, in the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, started scientific experiments and developed production.

chingchiawan brigade of the hochuangping commune in yenan county this year worked out a plan for rational close-planting. it experimented with improved seed strains, and set up groups for scientific research that included the young people. all this helped implement the eight-point charter for agriculture. (see note)

in growing sorghum, 3,000 seeds per mu (15 mu equals to a hectare) used to be sown. they now sowed more than 5,000 in an experiment. in the middle of may when the plants began to sprout, the young people made sure there were full stands in the sorghum fields. they succeeded in doubling the output.

up to now the educated young people of the area have set up more than 1,200 scientific research groups and have about 133 hectares of land planted to various crops and medicinal herbs. quite a number of communes and brigades have popularized the experience gained in the experiments in growing cotton, maize, rice, sorghum and sweet potatoes.

the young people have lived, worked, studied and made

revolutionary mass criticism with the poor and lower-middle peasants in the past two years. their ideology has undergone profound changes, thanks to the help from peasants. there are many instances of their serving the people whole-heartedly.

chao chin-cheng, an educated youth in liangtun production brigade of the kankuyi commune has become a barefoot doctor with boundless class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants. he saw that there were few doctors and medicine in the countryside owing to the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in health work. when the people's liberation army mobile medical teams toured yenan in 1969 to popularize acupuncture he learned it. he practised on himself so as to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants well. he persisted even when his body and legs became swollen. finally he mastered the acupuncture points. he can now needle over 100 new acupuncture points and 100 auricular points and treat common and recurrent ailments.

the educated young people are being nurtured by mao tsetung thought. nearly 100 of the young people have been admitted into the communist party of china and 600 people have joined the youth league. more than 7,000 have been elected activitists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and 2,600 have become production brigade or team cadres. more than 1,000 serve as teachers and barefoot doctors. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "the young people are propagandists of mao tsetung thought, fighters in the three revolutionary movements (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment) and good members of our teams. with such revolutionary successors, we can rest assured."

note: "eight-point charter" includes soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, irrigation, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements.

NATIONAL LABOR HERO

Veteran Shanghai Worker Defends Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 1, 1971)

national labour hero liu chin-tang, who is vice-chairman of the shanghai boiler plant, has had the honour to see the great leader chairman mao on five occasions.

this communist party member is highly respected by the party and people because over the past twenty years, he has profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao and has valiantly defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines and made some 300 technical innovations in the spirit of daring to blaze new trails.

liu chin-tang had a bitter life in the old society. he became an apprentice in a workshop making iron bedsteads at the age of 13. he toiled under the harsh yoke of exploitation and oppression 16 hours a day, and the boss often beat him. later, he was fired when he lost his right index in an accident.

the great leader chairman mao and the communist party saved him from the abyss of misery. he hated the old society and loved the great leader chairman mao. he was determined after liberation to make a living study and application of chairman mao's works and carry out and defend his proletarian revolutionary line. he turned this determination into concrete actions and helped his workmates study after he became literate in 1954.

in response to chairman mao's call, liu chin-tang and his comrades made a coreless pipe bending machine up to advanced standard, filling in a gap in china's technology in tube bending. in the course of the work they broke fetishes, emancipated their minds and displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act. some bourgeois technical "authorities" with ulterior motives, proposed that they write a report asking the leadership for a bonus. liu chin-tang rejected this proposal flatly. he told them: "the working class is the master of the country. we make technical innovations for the revolution and socialism. we refuse to be enslaved and led astray to capitalist road by money. we know that material incentives corrupt the workers' minds."

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in industrial departments took advantage of china's temporary economic difficulties from 1959 to 1961 resulting from serious natural disasters to cut many undertakings in a vicious attempt to undermine socialist construction. this evil trend had its influence on the shanghai boiler plant, which was then trial-producing serpentine pipes, a main part for heavy fertilizer equipment. the bourgeois technical "authorities" tried to force the workers to stop trying, on the pretext that the plant lacked technical data and equipment. they proposed that the plant turn out other products that were profitable.

liu chin-tang resolutely opposed this. he called a workers meeting to study chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance. he declared: "now that the imperialists and revisionists have imposed a blockade on us, we must make heavy chemical fertilizer equipment to give them a head-on blow and support agriculture. armed with mao tsetung thought we chinese workers can surely do this."

a still more tenacious battle ensued. when difficulties arose, liu chin-tang recalled the heart-stirring scene when he saw the great leader chairman mao and this gave him inexhaustible strength. the workers constantly summed up their experience and finally turned out serpentine pipes. when they saw the first thick iron tube 70 metres long coming out of the machine, they cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

liu chin-tang again proved to be a staunch fighter during the great proletarian cultural revolution in defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. he saw the great leader chairman mao on the tienanmen rostrum on national day, 1966. guided by chairman mao's teaching "you should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end", he joined other workers in rebelling against a handful of capitalist roaders.

liu chin-tang grasps class struggle and the struggle between the two lines more conscientiously after becoming vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee. he carries out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line firmly and wields political power for the proletariat. leading the workers in making a small radius tube bending machine, he once again showed boundless loyalty to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the workers of shanghai were determined to design and make china's first 125,000 kilowatt steam turbo-generating set with inner-cooled stator and rotor. the shanghai boiler plant was assigned to make a 400-ton high-temperature, high-pressure boiler equipped with inter-reheater, one of the main parts of the machine. this boiler consisted of 8,000 steel tubes which were to have a small radius bend. the work called for a small automatic radius tube bending machine. led by liu chin-tang, the workers undertook to make one.

but a handful of class enemies opposed this and tried to put a damper on the project. some bourgeois technical "authorities" insisted: "without data and blueprints, you can never turn out a small radius tube bending machine of world advanced level." liu chin-tang recognized this as a fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the economic sphere. so he mobilized the masses to launch revolutionary mass criticism, pointing out: "with mao tsetung thought we workers can do anything that the bourgeoisie calls impossible. we can travel a road they dare not take and we can scale the heights of technology." with other workers and revolutionary technicians, liu chin-tang soon drafted a design. the workers of the whole plant supported the effort and in a short period of time the machine was made.

the experiment began, but it was not successful. liu chin-tang and the workers stayed by the machine five days and nights without finding out the source of the trouble. they then turned to chairman mao's brilliant article "on contradiction", in which chairman mao says: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved." they were determined to find the principal contradiction. some people said: "if the tubes were transparent, we can see the inside condition clearly and find out what's wrong." they decided to replace the tubes with transparent plastic tubes. after more than 20 experiments, they made transparent nylon tubes and thus found the flaw. they were then able to make china's first small radius tube bending machine and blazed a new trail for making high-temperature high-pressure steam boiler of large capacity.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", after the ninth party congress liu chin-tang and the other workers and revolutionary technicians broke the century-old convention that steam boilers are oolong. they designed and successfully trial-produced circular boilers. this type of chinese-made boilers is smaller and more efficient and has a greater output. only half as much steel is required.

the vice-chairman of the plant revolutionary committee continues to take part in collective productive labour, keep in close contacts with the masses and remains an ordinary labourer. he often goes in his overalls to the foundry workshop where the temperature is high and intensity of labour greater to work alongside the workers. sometimes he had meetings and other work in the daytime, but he took part in manual labour on night shift. when the workers asked him what shift he worked, he said: "i am on a revolutionary shift. i'll fight to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line all my life."

liu chin-tang sets strict demands on himself and tempers himself to be loyal to chairman mao. he fears neither hardship nor death. he has defended state property at the risk of his life on several occasions. at the end of 1968,

a fire broke out where acetylene and oxygen tanks are stored. he ran to the spot immediately. the flames were rising and the acetylene tanks would explode at any instant. liu chin-tang did not think of himself but of the safety of the state property. he told the comrades around to leave as he dashed into the flames to remove the acetylene tanks. a serious accident was avoided. the workers said: "liu chin-tang is a fine example for us workers."

DOCUMENTARY FILM

Full-Length Documentary "Hung-ch'i Canal" To Be Shown Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

a full-length documentary film, "the hungchi (red banner) canal", will be shown tomorrow in peking and other parts of the country.

produced by the central newsreels and documentary film studio, the film records the heroic exploit of the people of linhsien county in honan province who, by hard struggle and self-reliance, have built a 1,500-kilometre-long canal by hewing cliffs in the rocky taihang mountains under the guidance of the three red banners of the party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune. the project was started in 1960.

linhsien county, a sweep of high mountains, used to be hit by severe drought nine years out of ten. now it has become a thriving socialist land. irrigation ditches wind on the mountain sides and ensure good harvests every year.

the film vividly mirrors the heroism of the people of linhsien county who, taking the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, fought the elements and remade nature. it is a song of victory in praise of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Televised Documentary "Shachiapang" To Be Shown Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

a televised documentary film of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang", which shines with mao tsetung thought, will begin to be shown tomorrow in peking and other parts of china.

produced by the peking television station from televised live performance, this film is a new contribution made by the revolutionary comrades of the peking television station and of the peking opera of peking to popularizing the model revolutionary theatrical works and putting literature and art in better service of the workers, peasants and soldiers. in achieving this success, the revolutionary literary and art workers have firmly implemented chairman mao's proletarian line in literature and art.

the film is printed with captions to help the workers, peasants and soldiers understand the lyrics. this enables the film to play its militant role in a better way.

CONTINENTAL SHELF IN EAST CHINA SEA

Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Carries Excerpts of An Article of British Paper "Guardian"

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

the peking "people's daily" today carries excerpts of an article of the british paper "guardian" of december 18 entitled "scramble for oil in east china sea" written by john gittings, under the title: "the british paper 'guardian' publishes article, pointing out that china has sovereign rights over continental shelf in east china sea". the excerpts of the article read as follows:

if peking wishes to acquire further evidence of what it regards as the rapacious nature of international monopoly capitalism, it need not look very far these days. in the waters of the east china sea a scramble for oil has got under way, with friendly names like gulf, caltex, and royal dutch shell in the lead.

the governments of japan, south korea, and taiwan (i.e. chiang kai-shek bandit gang -- "people's daily" editor's note) are busy handing out concessions for deep-sea drilling rights, some of which are of disputed legality. china, on whose continental shelf these operations are being conducted, has not been consulted.

this oil rush is just the kind of uncontrolled development which the u.n. committee on peaceful uses of the seabed has been trying to prevent, ...

the oil companies started to move in quietly, but in august a dispute between japan and taiwan brought the enterprise some unwelcome publicity, taiwan had granted to the pacific gulf company rights to explore the seabed around the senkakus (namely china's tiaoyu, huangwei, chihwei, nanhsiao and peihsiao islands, etc. -- "people's daily" editor's note), a small group of uninhabited islands lying a 100 miles northeast of taiwan....

the potential oil-producing region, which is said to cover more than 200,000 square miles of sea, extends northwards from taiwan to the waters on both sides of the korean peninsula....

this month the chinese finally broke their silence on the subject, coming out with a strong claim (the first to be made public by peking) to sovereign rights over the continental shelf in the east china sea. "there are indeed," peking says, "rich oil, natural gas and other mineral resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas around china's taiwan province and the islands appertaining thereto and of the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of china and to korea." u.s. american imperialism and the japanese reactionaries have conducted "large-scale surveys of the resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of china's shallow seas," including the yellow, east china, and south china seas.

the chinese cannot lay claim to the entire continental shelf in areas contiguous to japan and south korea (it should be the democratic people's republic of korea -- "people's daily" editor's note) which also enjoy similar rights as coastal states. but in this kind of situation the rights should in theory be apportioned by mutual agreement -- as has been done in the north sea. besides, there are vast areas away from japan and korea where only china can be legitimately regarded as the coastal state.

the geneva agreement of 1958 on the continental shelf provides that the coastal state exercises sovereign rights over the shelf "to a depth of 200 metres or beyond that limit to where the depth of the waters admits of the exploitation of natural resources." most of the east china sea falls within the 200 metre mark, and in any case the agreement goes beyond that mark....

another sign of peking's concern with her marine resources is the strong support given in recent chinese statements to those latin-american countries which are claiming a 200-mile limit for their territorial waters. here the question is apparently a different one (territorial waters rather than [illegible] rights) but the principle is the same. countries [illegible], which through an accident of marine [illegible] have no continental shelf to speak of, cannot invoke [illegible] agreement to protect their offshore seas from [illegible].

increasingly these waters are being denuded by american (and more recently soviet) fishing fleets which can only be kept at bay by extending the territorial limit. china now defends the right of all countries to fix their limit according to geological and biological needs and "to meet the needs of using their own resources rationally." it is the kind of argument which will go down well in the maritime states of the third world.

it was the latin americans more than anyone else who ensured that the deliberations in august of the u.n. committee on peaceful uses of the seabed got nowhere. an american scheme for the international control of the seabed failed to win endorsement, partly because it fixed the territorial limit at 12 miles, but mainly because the whole idea of "internationalisation" does not cut much ice with many developing countries who want to retain control of their own resources.

one of the provisions of the american scheme would have emitted down some of the territorial rights to the continental shelf (those beyond the 200-metre mark) which are provided for in the geneva agreement. in the case of the senkawus, for instance, which lie beyond the mark, china, under the american scheme would hold only the deep-sea rights in the area under mandate from (to be created) an international seabed resources authority, to which royalties would have to be paid.

china's own limit for her territorial waters was set at 12 miles as long ago as 1958, and there is no suggestion that it will be extended now. but it does, of course, include taiwan and the outlying islands, quite apart from china's underwater rights to the continental shelf which are much more extensive. and with the sniff of oil in the air, this is no longer just an academic question for the international lawyers.

SHELLING SUSPENDED

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During New Year Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Dec. 30, 1970)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front announced today:

with the approach of the 1971 new year's day and to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to enjoy the new year holidays together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front have been ordered to suspend shelling on december 31, 1970 and / january 1, 1971 as an expression of solicitude.

PRESS REVIEW

Peking Press Review on New Year's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1971)

in their new year's day issue, the "people's daily", the "liberation army daily" and other peking papers all frontpage a large photograph showing the chinese people's great leader chairman mao with his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin, and a slogan in red: "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation"

every paper carries the quotation from the great leader chairman mao "unite to win still greater victories" alongside the name of the paper. both the quotation and the name are printed in red.

all papers give prominence to the 1971 new year's day editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" under the red banner headline: "advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line".

the papers give wide coverage to news of the convening of the third provincial congresses of the communist party of china in kiangsi, kiangsu and kwangtung with the loving attention of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, at which new provincial party committees were elected.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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Nixon Said "I Know More....."

- Ta-kung Pao Commentary -

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, January 6, 1971)

At his press conference two days ago, US President Nixon spoke of his "experience" for the past two years since he took office.

After dealing with the difficulties US faced at home and abroad, he unashamedly said: "I know more now and I also have more experience.....I have great hopes for the next two years because I think I know better how to do this job."

Having been US President for two years, what more has Nixon known? Facts prove that he doesn't know more and, moreover, he knows nothing. He has not drawn the lessons from his failures.

Like his predecessors, Nixon has over-estimated the strength of US imperialism and under-estimated the strength of the world's people (including the American people).

This was the same Nixon before he took office as he was at the press conference two days ago.

Before he came to power, he once declared that he would seek "peace in Vietnam." However, in the spring last year he despatched American troops to invade Cambodia, and closely following that, in the autumn last year he ordered bombing of North Vietnam in preparation for further adventures.

Before he came to power, he once declared that he would bring stability to the US economy and solve the problem of inflation. And now, the rate of unemployment in the US is as high as 5.8 percent and the industrial production index has continued to decline. Recently, the US was forced to relax its credit squeeze, and inflation will certainly be further aggravated.

Before he assumed office, he said that he would seek social prosperity and harmony. And now, gun shots are heard everywhere in the US. As fascist repression has aroused greater discontent of the people, there have been more incidents in which the revolutionary masses in the US use violence to resist violence. At his press conference Nixon again issued a series of promissory notes, saying that the US was now "withdrawing from the Vietnam war," and "hoping to build an era of peace." He also said that "US economy will turn around this year" and "will improve greatly next year." However, this is merely like re-playing an old record or reprinting the blank checks he made out when he took office two years ago.

The New Year's Day editorial of the two central papers and one magazine points out: "US imperialism's political, economic and social crises are growing more serious with every passing day."

Nixon is the same Nixon, continuing to take the road on which he embarked two years ago, and he will only cause these big crises to be further aggravated and suffer greater defeats.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

January 8, 1971 No. 4815

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* NATIONAL *
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MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Specialty Courses Opened in Ordinary Middle School To Train Personnel Urgently Needed for Socialist Construction

by

Joint Investigation Group of Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Shaoyang Administrative District Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1970)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, Shuangfeng hsien opened four specialty courses of teachers' training, barefoot doctors, farm machinery and plant protection in Shuangfeng No. 3 Middle School in March this year, actively training useful persons for the three great revolutionary movements. Comparatively good results have been produced.

In Shuangfeng hsien, as in other parts of the country, socialist revolution and socialist construction developed very quickly. The existing scientific and technical forces and the forces of teachers were far from enough to meet actual needs. The hsien revolutionary committee and the PLA's support-the-Left personnel realized that: It is necessary to self-reliantly and quickly bring up and strengthen the forces of proletarian technicians and teachers in order that the proletariat may totally defeat the bourgeoisie and consolidate its dictatorship. For this reason, the hsien revolutionary committee made a special study and decided to form a close coordination among such units as the public health group, the farm machinery station and the agricultural, forestry and livestock-breeding station and with the education department as the leading factor, and to open specialty courses in an ordinary middle school. To achieve unified thinking, the responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee and the hsien militia department personally called and presided over meetings of responsible persons of various departments and various ch'ü and communes, and organized all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's

instructions about the educational revolution, so as to raise the understanding of the leading backbone elements about the running of specialty courses and to arouse the enthusiasm of various departments, ch'ü and communes for running the school. As a result, all these responsible persons regarded the proper running of the specialty courses as an important political task, took a firm hold of the work of recommending and selecting students, and mobilized the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants to select and send the activists emerging from the three great revolutionary movements to study in the school.

In running the specialty courses, they met some difficulties in getting teachers, textbooks and teaching aid. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teachings of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," they solved these difficulties by their own efforts.

When there were no teachers, they solved the problem by the method of integrating full-time teachers with part-time teachers and integrating teachers of ordinary courses with those of specialty courses. Teaching of the teachers' training class was entirely entrusted to the teachers of the No. 3 middle school. In other classes, the No. 3 middle school arranged three of its teachers to take charge of ideological and political work and to teach some basic courses on a part-time basis. Three full-time teachers were transferred from the hsien people's hospital and agricultural, forestry and livestock-breeding station, and seven part-time teachers were selected from among workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and farming technicians with practical experience. This made it possible to overcome the shortage of teachers.

When textbooks were lacking, the teachers and the students were organized to go deep among the masses and into reality to make investigations and collect information and, in line with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements, to go through the technical data concerned and to compile some practical new teaching materials.

When teaching aids were lacking, they made some by their own efforts. When there was no equipment, they gave expression to the spirit of setting up an enterprise by making use of the simple and indigenous conditions and through hard struggle.

In the class of barefoot doctors lessons were taught in Chinese traditional herbal medicine. At the beginning, specimens of medicinal herbs were lacking and a plot of land was needed for growing the herbs. The teachers and the students were organized to learn things from the poor and lower-middle peasants, to go up the mountains to gather medical herbs and to grow them in the vacant plots around the school. A factory for preparing the Chinese traditional herbal medicine was established with only a used cutter, a used cauldron and a used stone grinder.

Students of the specialty courses were all recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They have gone through tempering in the three great revolutionary movements and have comparatively good political qualifications. But, the school still persists in giving prominence to proletarian politics and tightly grasping the education of class struggle and struggle

between the two lines and constantly puts the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the change of the students' thinking in the first position of all work.

"An extremely important task of the current great proletarian cultural revolution is to reform the old system of education and the old policies and methods of teaching." Obeying this great teaching of Chairman Mao's, they conducted and reformed teaching in light of the needs of the three great revolutionary movements. First, they vigorously destroyed the old system of education and established a new one in its place. The term of school for the courses of barefoot doctors and teachers' training was six months and that for the courses of farm machinery and plant protection one year. Short-term training classes of various types were opened in accordance with the conditions in different periods of time.

With regard to the contents of teaching, feudalist, capitalist and revisionist things are criticized unsparingly and lessons are taught in accordance with the needs of the three great revolutionary movements. For example, in the course of barefoot doctors, the Barefoot Doctors' Handbook is taken as the textbook and common prescriptions of herbal medicine are collected and compiled into supplemental teaching materials. The course of teachers' training lays emphasis on the study of Chairman Mao's ideas of education and the study of the teaching materials for primary school and pays attention to solving the practical problems met in primary school teaching.

With regard to methods of teaching, the teachers vigorously destroy the old conventions of teaching lessons behind closed doors and perseveringly conduct teaching in the three great revolutionary movements in line with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Practice, knowledge, more practice and more knowledge." In the course for barefoot doctors, when lessons of herbal medicine are taught, the students are led to visit the Shihtzu brigade, Ch'iaot'ing commune, where cooperative medical service is given in a comparatively satisfactory manner, and Ch'en Chia-ch'uan, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and a barefoot doctor, is asked to tell about his experience so that the students may learn his revolutionary spirit. Meanwhile, the students also go up the mountains to gather medicinal herbs. In these activities, most students learn to distinguish many kinds of medicinal herbs and acquire the medical skills of treating some common illnesses.

The specialty courses include activities of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers and soldiers teaching one another." The students also get together with those of ordinary courses to set up the "May 7" farm, the herbal medicine factory and the fertilizer plant in the school, to form the carpenters' group, the blacksmiths' group and the stonecutters' group, and to combine teaching with learning and scientific research with productive labor.

After six months' training, 100 teachers and more than 110 barefoot doctors of the first term have gone to the first line of cultural, educational and public health work and are vigorously making revolution. Members of the farm machinery course have basically mastered the skills of operating, installing, maintaining and repairing farm machines of more than ten kinds and

acquired a rudimentary knowledge of designing a small hydro-electric power plant. Members of the plant protection course can survey and report on the activities of insects comparatively accurately and have learned the methods of preventing and curing more than 30 kinds of plant diseases caused by injurious insects. The poor and lower-middle peasants say happily: "Such a school is fine. The technicians it brings up for us have a red heart and a firm will and are proficient technically. They meet our wish best!"

Practice of Shuangfeng hsien shows that: Various departments concerned cooperate with one another and open specialty courses by making full use of the teachers, school building, teaching aids and other favorable conditions of an ordinary middle school--this is an effective method of meeting the urgent needs of the three great revolutionary movements and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in bringing up useful persons for the socialist construction.

* * *

A Commune-Run Intermediate Technical School Welcomed by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

- Report on an investigation of the "May 7" intermediate technical school run by Ch'ap'ang commune, Chaochu hsien, Heilungkiang Province

by

The Joint Investigation Group formed by Bureau of Culture and Education under Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Office of Culture and Education under Chaochou Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Ch'ap'ang Commune Revolutionary Committee and Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1970)

In September 1968, the revolutionary committee of Ch'ap'ang commune established a "May 7" intermediate technical school to meet the poor and lower-middle peasants' urgent demands. This school took Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" as the guide, the "Anti-Japanese Military and Political College" as the pattern, and class struggle as the major course. In the class were taught things which were useful and knowledge which was needed, so that the students learned and worked simultaneously. In the past two years, a group of new men were brought up for the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside. The poor and lower-middle peasants praised this school, saying: "Running a school in this way is just fine. The students learn things quickly and can apply them to work. We can also take part in its running."

Born in the Course of Struggle

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by great leader Chairman Mao gave a great impetus to the development of industrial and agricultural production. This commune had a population of over 20,000. It needed a group of medical workers. The great development of livestock breeding called for the establishment of a pestilence prevention station in each brigade and the employment of pestilence prevention workers in each production team, so that a greater number of veterinary surgeons and pestilence prevention workers were needed. The forthcoming tremendous development of the commune-run tractor station required another 176 men or so for operating and servicing the tractors. The leadership had in each of the past few years dispatched to this commune some farm mechanics, doctors and veterinaries, but this was insufficient to meet the actual needs. In this state of affairs, the commune revolutionary committee and the vast majority of poor and lower-middle peasants were of this opinion: A current important task for the commune is to open an intermediate technical school.

But, the handful of class enemies in society secretly started rumors and carried out sabotage activities when they learned that the commune wanted to open an intermediate technical school. A number of people who had conservative ideas also shook their heads, saying: "There are no school buildings,

no equipment and no teachers. We have no conditions for running an intermediate technical school." The commune revolutionary committee aroused the poor and lower-middle peasants to uncover and criticize the class enemies' conspiracy of sabotage and to sharply criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for education, thereby greatly deepening the confidence of the masses in running the school. Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," they shattered the old conventions of "running a school behind closed doors" as adopted by an intermediate technical school in the past and ran the "May 7" Intermediate Technical School on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements. The poor and lower-middle peasants said heroically: "A revolutionary school must be run by a revolutionary method. A school can definitely be run well so long as it adheres to the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, the poor and lower-middle peasants take part in its running, various lines of trade give it support, all the masses show concern about it and run it with united efforts."

Running the School on the First Line of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

Students came from and go back to the production team. In each brigade, the poor and lower-middle peasants select some youths who are good politically and ideologically and belong to a comparatively high cultural level and have gone through tempering in labor for one or two years, and recommended them to study in the school. They decide, after discussion, the specialty courses the students should learn in light of the needs of the production teams. Upon graduation from the school, the students will go back to the practice of production.

Teachers are selected from among the masses. The school employs cadres of the commune, activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and old poor peasants who suffered deeply in the old society and have high socialist ideological consciousness, as part-time teachers of political lessons. It selects some farm mechanics and technicians, doctors and veterinaries with practical experience and posts them as part-time teachers of the specialty courses. The students learn lessons in accordance with the school's plan of teaching and by the method of a fixed time-table, fixed work sites and fixed teachers.

Specialty courses are taught on the first line of production. The specialty course of farm machinery is given at the commune-run tractor station, the specialty course of medical and health service in the commune-run clinic, the specialty course of livestock breeding and veterinary science in the commune-run center of prevention and cure of diseases infecting domestic animals, and the specialty course of agro-technology on the commune-run fine strain farm. The students and the poor and lower-middle peasants together study Chairman Mao's works, do manual labor, recall past bitterness and think about present happiness, and criticize the bourgeoisie. They receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and remold their world outlook.

They write and compile new teaching materials by own efforts. Bearing in mind the students' actual thinking and the needs of the specialty courses, they visit the poor and lower-middle peasants, make investigations, and write and compile teaching materials of the "three kinds of histories," the advanced deeds of local advanced personalities, and special knowledge needed for industrial and agricultural production.

Teaching is closely integrated with reality. In accordance with the principle of "working while learning, learning while working, combining learning with application," they adopt the method of combining intensive study with decentralized study, going up to the higher level and down to the lower level to study, and integrating theory with practice.

Intensive study is combined with decentralized study. Under normal conditions, political study and technical study are conducted in a decentralized manner in the units where the students are. In line with the development of the current situation and the students' living ideas, the school, when necessary, may summon the students together to attend a study class, to hear reports on the current situation, to recall past bitterness and think about present happiness, to talk about the study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The students go up to the higher level and down to the lower level to study. They study in a planned manner on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements. Then, bearing in mind their achievement in study and the problems met in practice, they go back periodically to the basic spots of teaching to discuss and study the cases and to exchange and sum up experience, so as to make improvement.

In accordance with the principle of "teaching things useful and knowledge needed," they work and study simultaneously. For instance, when the students of the specialty course of farm machinery learn the principle of the construction of a tractor, the teacher first gives them a concise explanation and then makes a demonstration of operation of the tractor, while the students simultaneously hear what is taught, see the demonstration, think about the problems and take down some notes. Immediately after that, the teacher leads the students to work with the tractor operators and to carry out practice. Whenever they have a question, the students may ask the tractor operator about it, so that they very quickly learn the principle of driving and the skill of operating the tractor.

The length of school term varies with actual needs. This school arranges its school term very flexibly. Apart from the specialty courses which take one or two years' time to complete, short-term classes and training classes lasting a few months and even only a few days are offered. For instance, there have been opened the one-month course of new midwivery and the 7-day training class for technicians of popularization of the "920" farm insecticide.

The school's revolutionary committee comprises commune cadres, responsible persons (undetached from their posts) of various units where the basic spots of teaching are, representatives (undetached from production) of poor

nd lower-middle peasants, and representatives of revolutionary teachers and tudents. It is under the direct leadership of the commune's Party committee nd revolutionary committee. The post of chairman of this committee is illed by the vice chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee. This ommittee meets periodically to discuss and decide the major problems of the chool. The commune's cultural, educational and public health work group akes concrete responsibility of the day-to-day work of the school. Besides his, a representative conference of poor and lower-middle peasants is held uarterly in a brigade to hear their opinions and demands on the school.

An Intermediate Technical School Run by the Commune Is Fine

In the past two years, this school has held long-term classes for ne term and short-term classes for four terms, training 258 technicians of arious types for the countryside. These students are infinitely loyal to hairman Mao and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. hey grasp revolution and promote production in the countryside, contributing heir shares.

The school does not build its building independently, does not employ ull-time teachers and does not buy any teaching equipment, but really carries ut the directive of diligence and frugality in work. The students study and abor simultaneously, not only tempering their thinking but also creating ealth.

The poor and lower-middle peasants can see and supervise all activi-ies in the school, thereby putting into effect Chairman Mao's directive "In he countryside, the schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle easants--the most reliable ally of the working class."

* * *

MINE PROSPECTING MACHINERY

Follow the Road of Self-Equipment

- An investigation report on the Tientsin Mine Prospecting Machinery Works manufacturing its own production equipment

by

Reporting Group of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee

and

Investigation Group of the Geological Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 23, 1970)

The broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the Tientsin Mine Prospecting Machinery Works followed Chairman Mao's great teaching of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" to make their own equipment to equip themselves. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution this plant, in addition to insuring the fulfillment of national targets, has manufactured more than 70 pieces of equipment of various types and more than 400 pieces of native equipment and native tools, amounting to more than 70 percent of the plant's total equipment and greatly helping to promote the development of production.

In the past this plant could only do maintenance on geological machinery and produce machine parts which only required simple processes to make. But now it can produce complete sets of a new type of geological prospecting equipment never produced in this country before as well as complete sets of equipment for the extraction of simple crystal silicon. This plant fulfilled its annual national production plan 40 days ahead of schedule last year and again fulfilled its annual plan one quarter ahead of schedule this year.

Breaking the Boundary between Trades and Manufacturing One's Own Equipment

The Tientsin Mine Prospecting Machinery Works is a small plant formed by the amalgamation of eight private enterprises. Premises of the plant were shabby and the primitive equipment it had included only 20-odd very old belt-driven lathes. Productivity was very low and could not live up to the requirements of socialist construction.

The broad masses of workers urgently demanded to change this backward situation. In 1958, under the brilliant illumination of the general line of socialist construction, they began technical innovation in a big way and started to manufacture their own native tools and equipment. But renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in geological departments and Tientsin said preposterously that manufacture of equipment by user departments themselves was "deviating from the main line" and "violating the principle of trade and work division." Thus the workers' enthusiasm for technical

innovation was smothered, old equipment was prevented from being renewed for long periods of time and development of production was hindered.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers, under the leadership of the general Party branch and the revolutionary committee of the plant, repeatedly studied great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through our own efforts," and energetically repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They realized that to manufacture some equipment themselves would not only help to change the backward situation of their plant but also enable machine-building departments to spare workers to produce more important products to support units which more urgently needed help.

This was an important step in the direction of promoting the development of production and technical innovation. This was also a sine qua non in the implementation of war preparation. The worker comrades said resolutely: "We do not care whether it is the 'main line' or the 'side line,' we have an undeniable duty to produce what is needed by the revolution! We do not care whether it is 'a violation of the principle of trade and work division and what not; we have to shatter all revisionist rules and regulations! We do not care whether there is 'mysticism in the manufacture of equipment' or not; we shall be able to overcome any difficulty and create any kind of human miracle as long as we arm ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought!" Revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation heightened the consciousness of the workers and cadres in the plant in the struggle between the two lines and intensified their self-consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's great guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." As a result, a mass movement of self-manufacture of equipment was unfolded vigorously in the plant.

Last year this plant's superior organization assigned it a task to trial-manufacture a new type of geological prospecting equipment that had never been produced in China before. Processing of its parts was difficult and required much specialized equipment. With a heroic ambition of capturing glory for great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland in their hearts, the workers stepped up their revolutionary enthusiasm and their spirit of hard work and finally turned out many machine tools and many pieces of specialized equipment to guarantee the trial-manufacture of the new product on schedule.

As orders for drill derricks continued to increase incessantly this plant urgently needed a large shearing machine. Some people said: "The body of the shear must be made by casting and a wooden pattern must also be made. This would cost much money and it does not pay!" "Without a boring machine it would be impossible to bore holes in the body; so it may be better to ask for it from the superior." But the broad masses of revolutionary workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought did not listen to all these. They indicated: "We will do it whether we have the right conditions or not!" So all workers in the plant worked in unison and employed the methods of ants gnawing at a bone to overcome one difficulty after another. They finally turned out a brand new shearing machine.

Solving the Problem of Raw Materials Supply by Technical Innovation

Now how can the problem of the supply of materials be solved for the self-manufacture of production equipment? Some people who were affected by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line thought they could manufacture equipment themselves but materials must be supplied by the superior. After studying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The wealth of the society is created by the workers, peasants and laboring intellectual elements themselves. As long as these people grasp their own destiny in their own hands, have a Marxist-Leninist line with them, do not shun problems but try to solve them with an active attitude, they will be able to solve any problem in the world." The masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians indicated heroically: "As long as we resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line we shall be able to manufacture our own equipment as well as solve the problem of the supply of materials with our own hands!"

Some of the important ways to solve the problem of the supply of materials were: warehouse inventory, repair and utilization of old and unserviceable materials, processing and modification of existing materials, and employment of substitutes. In the past this plant threw away old and unserviceable materials dismantled from equipment which it repaired for the geological [illegible] teams. Now they collect all the old and unserviceable materials and let them accumulate. In this way they solved the problem of supplying quite a large amount of materials for the self-manufacture of equipment. In the past they did not make use of the scrap metal and filings which amounted to quite a quantity; but now the workers directly process some of them to become spare parts and send some of them back to the furnace to make new materials.

Another effective measure for overcoming the supply of materials was to develop technical innovation activities and engage in design revolution. Drill derricks produced in this plant were of an old type of foreign design which was very clumsy, difficult to dismantle and transport and required large quantities of steel to manufacture. After conducting several technical innovations on this drill derrick they succeeded in saving one to three tons of steel materials per derrick and raised the quality of the product considerably.

Now after warehouses had been inventoried, unserviceable material utilized, and designs of products innovated, was it still possible to dig for more materials? People with different ways of thinking had different answers to this question. Some people thought: If we still have to manufacture our own equipment after saving so much material, the only way is to use the materials reserved for national targets. But the workers pointed out incisively: This is a reflection of the "doctrine of economy has reached its end," and a sign of lacking the viewpoint of looking at the overall situation. There is no end to innovations, and economy will never reach an end. We shall obtain more materials through technical innovation and must not use materials reserved for national targets.

Working in unison, the workers quickly adopted new methods of precision casting to reduce cutting, of hammering and pressing to replace cutting, and of using plastic materials to substitute for steel materials to save various materials. Through technical innovation activities they saved large quantities of materials and raw materials and created conditions for going one step further in manufacturing equipment themselves.

Using Philosophic Thoughts To Solve Contradictions Arising Out of Self-Manufacture of Equipment

The general Party branch and revolutionary committee of this plant realized through practice: To follow the road of equipping ourselves we must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic thought and use materialist dialectics to study and solve the problems encountered during the course of self-manufacture of equipment so as to enable the work of self-manufacture of equipment advance incessantly in the correct direction.

Correctly handle the relationship between the accomplishment of production targets and the self-manufacture of equipment.

Some people thought: As we are busy with production targets, self-manufacture of equipment has a low priority; so we shall leave it until later. Some people thought: If we fail to do a good job in manufacturing equipment ourselves, we shall also fail to do a good job in fulfilling our targets; so we should give priority to self-equipment.

After a study of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Of the two contradicting sides, one must be the principal side and the other the secondary side" and under the leadership of the general Party branch and revolutionary committee of the plant, the masses realized: In the contradiction between the fulfillment of production targets and self-manufacture of equipment, fulfillment of production targets is the principal side of the contradiction; therefore we should use the fulfillment of production targets to push forward the self-manufacture of equipment and use the self-manufacture of equipment to promote the fulfillment of production targets. It is wrong to stand the two in opposition to each other or to put them on an equal footing. We must not one-sidedly emphasize self-equipment and encroach upon the time, equipment and materials set aside for the fulfillment of national production targets and incur losses in production.

Guided by this way of thinking and on the basis of guaranteeing the fulfillment of production targets, this plant assigned a part of its manpower and materials to engage in the manufacture of equipment or to increase the speed of production so as to fulfill production targets ahead of schedule every month, every quarter and every year for the sake of sparing time for the manufacture of equipment. They concentrated their manpower on the manufacture of equipment only under the special situation where production targets could not be fulfilled without manufacturing certain specialized equipment.

Sometimes when the manufacture of certain equipment involved large amounts of work and therefore they could not afford the time to do it, they would divide up the work and assign various component parts to different groups

to be completed within a prescribed time. Organizationally they adopted the method of concentrating the manpower of the entire plant on tackling significant items while assigning general items to the groups. In this way the entire plant could work in unison to guarantee the overall fulfillment of national production targets as well as the accomplishment of the task of self-equipment.

Correctly handle the relationship between self-manufacture of new equipment and modification of old equipment.

As production techniques develop, new equipment increases incessantly; what should they do about their old equipment?

This plant had an old planer which turned out products of very poor quality. At the beginning some people held that since they had the ability to make new equipment they might as well send this old thing to the "historical museum." But the workers did not think so. They thought new equipment did not always remain new and old equipment did not always remain old: "Under certain conditions the two sides of a contradiction may transform themselves in the opposite direction." When old equipment is innovated and modified, "old" will become "new." Renewing of old equipment is also an important task in self-equipment. So the workers effected several technical innovations on this old planer to change manual control of the cutter to automatic control and manual oiling to automatic oiling. They also modified it to do as well as milling and raised its precision and efficiency considerably. The workers said happily: People armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought can transform an "old ox" into a "spirited horse."

Correctly handle the relationship between the production of machines and component parts.

In the past this plant could produce only simple products such as "pipe covers," "plywood," "large suspension hammers," etc. But now it can produce complete sets of machines such as sampling drills, etc. Under such circumstances a small number of people began to place emphasis only on the production of machines and neglect the work of maintenance and production of component parts. Some people even wanted to avoid producing the "three old items" which the state needed in large quantities.

The general Party branch and revolutionary committee of the plant held that the idea of willing to produce machines while unwilling to produce component parts and do maintenance was an indication of the lack of consideration for the overall situation and was therefore an important question concerning which road the enterprises was to follow. If they ceased to produce old products when they could produce new products and ceased to produce component parts when they could produce machines, the original relationship between supply and demand and the original relationship of coordination would be disturbed. A socialist enterprise must plan its production according to the national plan. We must resolutely produce any product that is needed by revolution whether it is old or new, a machine or a component part.

After the understanding was heightened and the direction clarified all revolutionary personnel in the plant not only dared to fight hard battles and strove to produce difficult machines of high degrees of precision but in the meantime also worked hard to fulfill targets assigned by superior organizations to produce component parts as well as maintain and repair equipment. In September this year this plant victoriously fulfilled its targets for the production of complete sets of polymorphic furnaces and monoclinic furnaces for the extraction of single crystal silicon as well as fulfilling the annual production target for sampling drills ahead of schedule. In the meantime it also fulfilled the target for maintenance and component parts production in an outstanding manner.

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Struggle in Philosophy and Class Struggle

- Three great struggles that have occurred on the philosophic front since the founding of the Republic

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group, Party School under the CCPCC

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 29, 1970)

"The philosophy of the Communist Party is one of struggle." "Marxism must go through struggle before it can develop. This was the case in the past, is the case at present and will certainly be the case in the future." Since the founding of the Republic three great struggles involving principle have occurred on the philosophic front in our country, namely, the struggle over the question of economic base and superstructure, the struggle over the question of identity between thinking and being, and the struggle over the question of one dividing into two and "combining two into one." All these three great struggles were provoked by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the renegade Yang Hsien-chen (杨献珍) at the decisive moment of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. It was a fierce battle between dialectical materialism and historical materialism on the one hand and idealism and metaphysics on the other and was a reflection, on the philosophic front, of the acute class struggle in the international arena and at home.

I

The founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 marked the basic conclusion of the phase of New Democratic Revolution and the beginning of the phase of Socialist Revolution. Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out long ago in his report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th CCP Central Committee that after the nationwide victory the basic contradiction in our society was "contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie;" he proposed that we should continue the revolution, strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, i.e., the dictatorship of the proletariat, and "build China into a great socialist country." At the end of 1952 Chairman Mao went a step further and laid down the general line for the transition period--gradually realizing socialist industrialization and gradually realizing state socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce.

Taking the opposite course, Liu Shao-ch'i openly opposed the spirit of the 2nd plenary session of the 7th CCP Central Committee, fell into the capitalist's embrace and did everything in his power to publicize the "theory that exploitation has its merit" and advocate development of capitalism. After the nationwide liberation, waving the worn-out banner, "theory of productive forces" he dished out a so-called black program for the development of capitalism--"cooperation among the five sectors of economy to consolidate the new

democratic system"--blatantly opposing Party's general line for the transition period. And he personally went to the Marxist-Leninist Institute under his and Yang Hsien-chen's control to peddle this stuff.

It was at the moment of acute struggle between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line that the renegade Yang Hsien-chen elaborately concocted, according to Liu Shao-ch'i's wish, a so-called "theory of synthesized economic base," thereby provoking the first great struggle on the philosophic front.

Yang Hsien-chen claimed that the economic base during the transition period was "comprehensive in character," "embracing both the sector of socialist economy and the sector of capitalist economy," both of which "can develop in a balanced and simultaneous manner," and that the superstructure of socialism should equally "serve both the whole economic base" including the capitalist economy and the "bourgeoisie." Such is the infamous "theory of synthesized economic base."

Obviously, this reactionary fallacy preached by Yang Hsien-chen glosses over the fundamental antagonism and struggle between the socialist economy and the capitalist economy and denies the class character of the superstructure, vainly attempting to promote all-round class cooperation and class capitulation in all spheres from the economic base to the superstructure. This would mean changing the character of our state as the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing the building of the socialist economic base and forever preserving and developing capitalism.

The "theory of synthesized economic base" is not something new. If we dig out its old root we shall find that it is nothing but the "theory of productive forces" on which the old and new revisionists at home and abroad have set the highest value over the past decades. According to the "theory of productive forces," the productive forces remaining backward and capitalism undeveloped, China could only let capitalism spread unchecked, could not effect socialist transformation of the private ownership of means of production and could not build socialism. The "theory of synthesized economic base" advocating development of capitalism is precisely a variant of the "theory of productive forces."

Upon its release Yang Hsien-chen's reactionary fallacy was dealt a head-on blow by the proletariat. Yang Hsien-chen did not reconcile himself to his defeat and in 1955 he went a step further and concocted "The Question of Base and Superstructure of the People's Republic of China During the Transition Period," more systematically preaching his "theory of synthesized economic base." With a view to winning support from his master, he sent his black article to Liu Shao-ch'i for perusal and consideration. Liu Shao-ch'i gave Yang Hsien-chen open support, saying that "your view is correct" and private capitalism "is a part of the base (during the transition period)."

Great leader Chairman Mao seriously criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary program, "cooperation among the five sectors of economy to consolidate the new democratic system," and pointed out its reactionary substance, i.e.,

development of capitalism. Under the guidance of invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, socialist transformation of the ownership of means of production was basically completed during 1956 and the Party's general line for the transition period was triumphantly realized. Yang Hsien-chen's "theory of synthesized economic base" went bankrupt theoretically and was smashed by the practice of revolution.

II

"Revolution means setting the productive forces free." Socialist transformation of the ownership of means of production greatly set the productive forces free. In 1958 great leader Chairman Mao proposed the general line--"Go all out, aim high and build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results." Once it was grasped by the masses Mao Tse-tung's thought was transformed into a material force for transforming the world. All the old superstructure and their ideologies crumbled and perished day by day, and the masses of people, "in high spirits and with a strong fighting will and boundless enthusiasm," gave full play to their subjective activity and revolutionary initiative, brought about a new situation in which socialist construction took a big leap forward, and built people's communes of great historical significance.

The rapid development of revolution and construction frightened a handful of right opportunists out of their wits. Liu Shao-ch'i and P'eng Te-huai's ( ) group hurriedly jumped out to launch frantic attack on the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune and on the revolutionary mass movement, and falsely accused our Party of "magnifying the subjective activity" and of "subjective idealism." At that time, the clown Yang Hsien-chen thought the opportunity had come and, in accordance with Liu Shao-ch'i's wish, dished out his "theory that thinking and being have no identity," thus provoking a new struggle on the philosophic front.

Yang Hsien-chen claimed that "the identity of thinking and being is an idealist proposition." He said preposterously that "the identity of thinking and being" and the "identity of dialectics" "belong to two categories" and mean not the same thing. Furthermore, he adopted the evil tactics of distorting Marxism-Leninism in a vain attempt to draw a distinction between the identity of thinking and being and the materialist theory of reflection, claiming that in dealing with the relationship between thinking and being "materialism resorts to the theory of reflection while idealism resorts to identity."

Materialist dialectics tells us that the law of unity of opposites is a universal law. The identity of contradictory aspects, i.e., the mutual dependence and mutual transformation of opposites is, without any doubt, also applicable to the relationship between thinking and being. In denying the identity of thinking and being, Yang Hsien-chen denies the mutual dependence and mutual transformation of such opposites in a contradiction as thinking and being under given conditions. In this way, the law of dialectical unity of opposites is divested of its universal significance.

Yang Hsien-chen bragged that he was a "materialist," but actually he metaphysically cut apart the connection between thinking and being, drew an absolute distinction between thinking and being, sank into dualism and slipped from dualism to subjective idealism. Such was precisely the case. He opposed the dynamic role of revolutionary theory, opposed the revolutionary mass movement, boundlessly magnified the non-essential and secondary things in the mass movement, concentrating attack on them while ignoring others, and glossed over the essential and main aspects of the revolutionary mass movement. He went to the length of taking his counter-revolutionary subjective sensation as the objective reality, vainly attempting to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. What is it if not subjective idealism?

In the final analysis, in denying the identity of thinking and being Yang Hsien-chen opposed arming the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought and opposed transforming the world actively with Mao Tse-tung's thought and attempted to transform the world with the reactionary bourgeois world outlook. This reactionary theory of Yang Hsien-chen's is the theoretical "foundation" of Liu Shao-ch'i's "slavish compradore philosophy" and "doctrine of crawling at snail's pace." Yang Hsien-chen long preached this reactionary theory in a frenzied way. Beginning in 1955 he publicized this reactionary theory under Liu Shao-ch'i's support. In 1957 he openly proposed that opposition to this reactionary theory be taken as a criterion for differentiating the rightists. In other words, he vainly attempted to brand those, who adhered to the view that thinking and being have identity, as "rightists." In 1958 he concocted a big poisonous weed, "Short Discourse on the 'Identity' Belonging to Two Categories," falsely charging that the scientific thesis that thinking and being have identity is "subjective idealism." Further, he instructed his partners to write articles to publicize his reactionary theory. In October of the same year, great leader Chairman Mao sharply pointed out the reactionary substance of Yang Hsien-chen's fallacy. Yet, Yang Hsien-chen was so audacious as to take the opposite stand. In November, while giving lectures he frantically cursed those who asserted that thinking and being have identity, saying: "It is rubbish and is an absolutely reactionary theory." Later, with the backing of the renegades P'eng Chen (彭 真) and An Tzu-wen (安子文), he assembled his group and, in close coordination with Liu Shao-ch'i's activity of counter-revolutionary restoration, launched many counter-attacks over the question of identity of thinking and being between 1959 and 1964, frantically opposing great Mao Tse-tung's thought. However, under the powerful attack by the proletariat, their plot failed repeatedly.

In 1963 great leader Chairman Mao wrote his celebrated essay, "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" brilliantly expounding the great truth that matter can be transformed into spirit and spirit can be transformed into matter. The essay critically developed the Marxist theory of knowledge, thoroughly repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen group's idealism and metaphysics and made the most scientific summing-up of the struggle over the question of identity of thinking and being.

III

For all their failures Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen's group persisted in their death-bed struggle. In 1964 Liu Shao-ch'i directed Yang Hsien-chen to concoct a reactionary "theory of combining two into one," taking

an open stand against Chairman Mao's revolutionary dialectics of "one dividing into two." This provoked a struggle on a greater and more extensive scale.

Class struggle was exceptionally acute and complicated in the international arena and at home during 1964. The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his group hurriedly attempted to restore capitalism in China in coordination with the imperialist, revisionist and reactionary anti-China activities. Guided by Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the people of our country conducted a tit-for-tat struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad. At home the people of our country launched the great movement for socialist education; in the international arena, they engaged in open polemics with the Soviet revisionists. The release of the reactionary "theory of combining two into one" at such a moment met the counter-revolutionary needs of imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Everything divides into two." "In human society and nature, the entity will invariably disintegrate into different parts, only with different contents and in different forms under specific conditions." Chairman Mao's "one divides into two" is the most brilliant and profound and the clearcut generalization of the law of unity of opposites and is a great development of materialist dialectics.

To recognize "one divides into two" is to recognize the existence of classes, class contradiction and class struggle in socialist society, the existence of struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, the existence of danger of capitalist restoration and the existence of threat of aggression and subversion by imperialism and modern revisionism. To resolve these contradictions it is imperative to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, the reactionary "theory of combining two into one" holds that anything is a "combination of two into one" and that the identity of opposites is the "indivisible connection" and is "the ground in common" and "demand in common." This reactionary fallacy attempts to reconcile contradictions, eliminate struggle, deny transformation and oppose revolution. It is out-and-out bourgeois metaphysics and idealism. Its vital point is to combine the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and revolution and counter-revolution into one and to oppose continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. It is the theoretical "foundation" of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle."

Peddling this reactionary theory, Yang Hsien-chen and his like raised these outcries: "Nowadays, there is too much talk about 'one divides into two' and too little talk about 'combine two into one.'" They charged that 'one divides into two' is the 'attacker philosophy.' They encouraged their group to "write more articles to publicize 'combine two into one.'" These reactionaries went into battle and frantically opposed the 'one divides into two' theory advanced by Chairman Mao. But the frantical action on the part of the reactionaries only accelerated their doom. Upon its release the "theory of combining two into one" was dealt a devastating blow by the

proletarian headquarters and the revolutionary masses. Great leader Chairman Mao exercised personal leadership in the struggle to repudiate the "theory of combining two into one." He hit the nail on the head by pointing out the substance of the "theory of combining two into one," namely, revisionist class reconciliation, and pronounced sentence of death on the reactionary "theory of combining two into one."

IV

What do the three great struggles on the philosophic front show? The struggles tell us that the confrontation between two armies on the philosophic front is always a reflection of class struggle and two-line struggle and is at the service of class struggle and line struggle. Struggle in philosophy may not be regarded simply as an "academic issue." It is for the purpose of shaking the philosophic foundation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and laying a theoretical "foundation" for the counter-revolutionary revisionist line aimed at the restoration of capitalism that Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Hsien-chen and their like desperately attacked dialectical materialism and historical materialism, disseminated reactionary idealism and metaphysics and stirred up one struggle after another. It is precisely in the course of protracted struggle against the "Left" and Right opportunist lines within the Party and against the international flood of revisionist ideas that Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking has come into being and developed. Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is the most scientific and correct summing-up of the line struggle. Therefore, in studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works, we must continue to deepen and broaden revolutionary mass criticism in light of the Party history and in coordination with the two-line struggle within the Party before we can grasp the essence of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and really master Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking.

The three great struggles on the philosophic front tell us that the struggle between the two lines is, in the final analysis, a struggle between the two world outlooks. The line upheld and carried out by one is determined by one's definite outlook on the world. That Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line is, insofar as the source of world outlook is concerned, determined by their renegade outlook on the world and by their bourgeois idealism and metaphysics. If we want to uphold and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line consciously, we must study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking seriously in light of the reality of the three great revolutionary movements, use dialectical materialism and historical materialism to overcome idealism and metaphysics in our minds and conscientiously transform our world outlook. We must learn how to distinguish true Marxism from false Marxism and the correct line from the wrong line. Otherwise, we shall become muddle-headed and blind and may even be taken captive by false Marxism and buried with the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The three great struggles on the philosophic front ended with brilliant victories of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking but the class struggle did not come to an end. The struggle between materialism and

idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics will never come to a conclusion. The remnant pernicious influence of the reactionary philosophic fallacies like "the theory of comprehensive economic base," "thinking and being have no identity" and "combine two into one" as disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Yang Hsien-chen and their like has not been eliminated. We should repudiate deeply and thoroughly and discredit their reactionary philosophic fallacies one by one and let Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking forever illuminate the course of our triumphant advance.

* * *

COAL INDUSTRY

Development of Coal Production in Kwangtung with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

- A group of large and small coal mines has been built and put into operation, laying a solid foundation for the achievement of self-sufficiency in coal supply in the province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 23, 1970)

Revolutionary committees at various levels in Kwangtung Province resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," fully mobilized the masses, developed coal production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and scored outstanding achievements in this task. The production capacity of state-operated coal mines built and put into operation throughout the province since the beginning of this year is four times that of last year and the number of small coal pits built and put into operation this year is nearly five times that of last year.

As a result of the construction and commencement of operation of large numbers of coal mines and coal pits, the output of coal in the province has increased greatly. As of December 5, the province has already overfulfilled the coal production target for this year by 12.5 percent and the output of crude coal was double that of the same period during the last year. This significant victory won by Kwangtung Province in coal mine construction laid a solid foundation for the achievement of self-sufficiency in coal supply in the province.

Kwangtung Province is relatively rich in coal resources, but the foundation of the coal industry is comparatively weak. For long periods of time the province has been relying on the state to supply coal from coal-producing areas in the north. Under the guidance of the general line of "Go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of cadres and people unfolded a mass movement for developing coal production and began operating a number of state coal mines and small coal pits, which brought about a new situation in coal production in Kwangtung.

However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Kwangtung energetically pushed forward his counter-revolutionary revisionist line, publicized in a big way the fallacies such as "there is no coal in Kwangtung" and "no value of exploitation," etc., and ordered writing off some of the coal mines built during the great leap forward, thus killing the enthusiasm of the broad masses in developing coal production.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially since the beginning of this year, the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and workers on the coal industry front in Kwangtung Province and the poor and

lower-middle peasants throughout the province raised aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, penetratingly and persistently developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, thoroughly liquidated the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and company in undermining coal production, heightened the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, elevated the activeness and self-consciousness in mining coal for revolution, and rapidly stirred up a mass movement for locating coal and building coal mines for revolution.

Construction work on all new mines and unfinished mines throughout the province this year was organized through relying on the masses. Simple methods were adopted before introducing foreign methods. P'ingt'ung in Lenhua t'an under Meit'ien Mining Bureau is a medium-sized mine built during this year. As there was neither machines available for construction work nor specially assigned workers to undertake construction work, the broad masses of workers of the mining area emulated Tach'ing workers in their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. They camped in Ch'it'ienling Mountain over 1,000 meters above sea level, lived in sheds, fed on dried vegetables and used primitive tools such as hammers, iron rods and picks to build mines. Later, after they had created sufficient conditions they began mechanized and semi-mechanized construction and even began production while construction was still going on. The mine's capacity of crude coal production basically reached the designed level in only eight months' time.

As state-operated coal mines were being built in a big way the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in various localities in Kwangtung launched a movement for locating mines and hewing coal for revolution under the slogan, "We do not compare our conditions with those of big mines but dare to compete with them in contribution." Revolutionary committees at various levels in the principal coal mining areas in Kwangtung--Shaokuan hsien and Mei hsien--led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and fighting a "people's war" to seize coal.

Without asking the state to invest money or supply equipment, they relied solely upon their own efforts to build coal shafts. In the course of shaft construction they used steel rods and iron picks when there were no digging machinery; they used bamboo baskets when there were no lifts; and they used home-made waterhwells when there was no water pumping machinery. After only a short period of hard work they completed the construction of over 2,000 small coal pits in barren mountains which turned out an average of 7 to 8 thousand tons of coal a day.

In the course of development of coal production by small pits, revolutionary committees at various levels in Kwangtung Province made overall production plans for existing small coal pits, taking its account the situation of the distribution of coal resources. They effected rational digging and brought small coal pit production in the communes and production brigades into the orbit of state plans. Revolutionary committees at various levels also conscientiously implemented the economic policies of the Party, correctly handled the relationships between the state, the collective body and the individual and the relationship between grain production and coal production.

In this way they further roused the activeness of the communes and production brigades in operating small coal pits.

In the course of developing coal production, industry, transportation and commercial departments broke the boundary between trades and enhanced the communist spirit and the spirit of socialist coordination. They gave energetic support to the construction of coal mines and small coal pits in various localities. The 15 hsien and commune operated factories in Nanhai hsien pooled their efforts together to produce large quantities of air fans, water pumps, lifts and dump carts urgently needed by small coal pits and promptly sent them to the small coal pits of the communes. In the meantime more than 300 crack workers and technicians were selected from more than 30 factories and sent to the small coal pits in communes to help them install equipment. According to the need of coal production, the power supply departments in this hsien strung up several tens of kilometers of electric power supply lines for the coal mining areas in less than two months' time.

To meet the need of coal transportation from the new coal mining areas two special railroad lines were built in Kwangtung Province this year. With the active participation of local poor and lower-middle peasants and the broad masses of the various trades, these two special railroad lines have been basically completed. Commercial and transportation departments in various localities also overcame the difficulties in transportation from new coal mining areas and promptly transported daily necessaries and supplies needed for coal production to the mining areas and large quantities of coal out of those areas to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural production. In this way they outstandingly accomplished their task of supporting coal production.

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NEW YEAR'S DAY EDITORIAL

Chairman Mao's Important Instructions and New Year's Day Editorial Warmly Acclaimed Throughout China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1971)

the people of all nationalities in china, with triumph, warmly acclaim the new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" which carried chairman mao's important instructions and heartily wish the great leader chairman mao a long, long life as they greet the year of 1971. the communist party members, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and the revolutionary masses are determined to continue to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, firmly carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, adhere to proletarian internationalism and continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress so as to greet with concrete deeds the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china.

the revolutionary masses repeatedly studied the new year's day editorial "advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line" and chairman mao's new important instruction "carry out education on ideology and political lines". members of the c.p.c. provincial committees of hunan, kiangsi, kwangtung and kiangsu, and members of the revolutionary committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held meetings to study chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial. many party, army and government cadres went to factories, villages, p.l.a. companies and neighbourhoods to enthusiastically propagate the new year's day editorial. the cadres and revolutionary masses gained a deeper understanding of the fact that all their victories are due to the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. "we must take education on ideology and political lines as the main content of the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the new year," they said. the leading bodies at all levels should continue to effectively strengthen their ideological and organizational building, study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought conscientiously and assiduously, make great efforts to remould their world outlook and constantly heighten their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they should lead the masses in deepening revolutionary mass criticism, conscientiously fulfil the task of party consolidation and building, and carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation of the great proletarian cultural revolution in a more deep-going and solid way, so as to win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of the tientsin no. 2 woollen mill and the chinchien production brigade of chiangshan county, chekiang province, two of the advanced units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, studied the editorial in the light of their own experience. they unanimously stressed the importance of studying chairman mao's philosophic works and carrying out education on ideology and political lines. they said: the question of political line is decisive. we must remind ourselves of this every year,

every month and every day so as to constantly raise our consciousness in carrying out and defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

members of the party committee of the p.l.a. unit, to which the late hero men ho belonged, expressed their determination to follow the example of men ho, a good cadre who was boundlessly loyal to chairman mao's revolutionary line and died in saving his class brothers. they said that like men ho, they would resolutely implement and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and always keep chairman mao at heart, obey chairman mao always, follow chairman mao at all times and do everything for him.

the worker, peasant and soldier masses are determined to take the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key during the new year and "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". they pledge to carry forward the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army". having successfully fulfilled the third five-year plan for the development of the national economy, they stated that they would strive hard to fulfil and overfulfil in an all-round way the 1971 national economic plan to make a good beginning in the implementation of the fourth five-year plan. the industrial workers of peking, shanghai, tientsin, liaoning and other places, after studying the editorial conscientiously, expressed their determination to step up their efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way. taking taching as their example, they would unswervingly carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and strive to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels.

the workers and revolutionary cadres of the iron and steel companies in anshan, wuhan and other areas held discussions, in which they tried to find weak links and worked out measures to improve their work. they pledged to produce more iron and steel for the state in 1971. leading members of the party organizations and revolutionary committees in the shaohsing administrative region in chekiang province declared that they would set going a new high tide in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture and, in line with chairman mao's instruction "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", build their region into one of the tachai type. the region had already achieved more than 7.5 tons of grain per hectare for two years running.

the party organizations in all parts of the country are resolved during the new year to further strengthen the party's centralized leadership, do political and ideological work well, strengthen the over-all planning in the economic work and the unified leadership over it and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

the armymen and civilians throughout the country studied the new year's day editorial in relation to the excellent international situation. they pointed out that the developments in the international situation had fully testified to chairman mao's wise conclusion: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." the dockers of shanghai, who fulfilled their 1970 tasks ahead of time, said: at no time will china behave like a super power. china stands for equality among all countries, big or small. we will follow chairman mao's

learnings, persistently fulfil our proletarian internationalist obligations, learn from the people of various countries the revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle, daring to win and daring to defy the power politics of the super powers and, united with the revolutionary people of the world, carry the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries through to the end.

armymen and civilians in all parts of the country expressed their firm determination to continue to implement the great strategic principles "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they declared that they would be better prepared ideologically, materially and organizationally against aggressive war and that they were determined to liberate their sacred territory taiwan province.

commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, who are forging ahead in enhancing their revolutionization and militancy, said that they were determined to fight for still greater successes in the coming year.

militiamen throughout china said that they would unswervingly abide by chairman mao's teaching that militia work should be "carried through organizationally, politically and militarily". together with the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, they would build the frontier posts into indestructible bastions of iron.

CADRES WORKING ON HAIHO PROJECT

Peking Cadres Work on Haiho River Project

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1971)

in response to our great leader chairman mao's call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control", about 10,000 cadres from the departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council recently went in groups to join the one hundred thousand people working on the haiho river project. they worked at the wenyuho worksite at the upper reaches of a northern tributary of the haiho river in defiance of sandy winds and severe cold.

haiho is known as a harmful river in north china. its basin totals 265,000 square kilometres, constituting more than 70 per cent of the total area of hopei province. the hopei people began to work on the river in 1963 when our great leader chairman mao issued the militant call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation" with profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, the mighty army of river tamers has worked hard for seven years and brought flood under control in most of the areas along the haiho river basin.

cadres of the central organs regarded the participation in harnessing the river as a concrete deed to carry out our great leader chairman mao's teaching "having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming state organs" and as a good opportunity for further remoulding their world outlook and heightening their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in the three great revolutionary movements in response to the call of the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee.

most of the cadres in the central organs went there except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. among them were veteran red armymen who had followed chairman mao in fighting south and north, veteran cadres who had stood the test of the great proletarian cultural revolution, army representatives supporting the left as well as many young cadres full of vigour and intellectuals who are determined to take the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

they followed chairman mao's teachings in his three constantly read articles and modestly learned from the commune members. they displayed vigorous and militant revolutionary spirit, vying with each other to do heavy and dirty jobs and go where the difficulties were greater.

working together, the cadres and the commune members forged profound proletarian feelings for each other. many cadres helped the commune members repair tools, mend clothes and gave them hair-cut during breaks. the commune members taught the cadres how to handle a wheelbarrow.

during work-breaks the cadres and commune members sat together to study chairman mao's three constantly read articles, telling their experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought with an aim to raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; some reading newspapers and talking about the excellent situation in revolution both at home and abroad; and some singing model revolutionary peking operas. in this way they encouraged each other in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the cadres took the worksite as their classroom where they earnestly received re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. some units held meetings to recall past suffering and contrast it with present happiness, and invited poor and lower-middle peasants to give them education in class struggle. some sat together with poor and lower-middle peasants to condemn the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in water control. the magnificent scene of the worksite and the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants gave the cadres profound education and encouragement.

the cadres' participation in labour encouraged the commune members and cadres at grass roots working at the site. they regarded this as a great concern shown them by our great leader chairman mao. mi en-chuan, an elderly poor peasant of the hsiaochiaho production brigade, haitien people's commune, on the outskirts of peking, was moved and said: "in the old society flood brought famine to us poor and lower-middle peasants. but nobody cared for us. today chairman mao called on the people to bring the haihe river under permanent control and sent our kinsmen -- the people's liberation army -- and then cadres to help. chairman mao's goodness is greater than the heaven and the earth indeed."

their participation in labour won praises from the cadres of the counties, communes and brigades on the outskirts of peking who worked at the site. they said that the cadres of the central organs had found time to work with them so as to carry out chairman mao's great call. this was a reflection of their ideological revolutionization since the great proletarian cultural revolution. they pledged to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and translate their profound proletarian feelings for our great leader

chairman mao into concrete deeds in the struggle to control the river. they were determined to fulfil their task ahead of time in return for the support given by the cadres of the central organs and for the great concern shown by chairman mao and the party central committee.

AGRICULTURE

Tibet Gathers Another Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 2, 1971)

tibet had another good harvest in 1970 thanks to the efforts of the emancipated peasants to remake nature in response to chairman mao's great call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai." grain yields in many communes, townships and production brigades topped the target of three tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development.

in learning from tachai, the peasants put the stress on the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the chiehpa people's commune in naitung county on the banks of the wenchu river is an advanced unit in the movement to learn from tachai. it has been honoured "an outstanding example for the million emancipated serfs". the living study and application of chairman mao's three constantly read articles has helped the commune members foster the idea of farming for the revolution and win successive good harvests. their 1970 grain output surpassed the programme's target. but they did not rest content with their achievements. "braving biting cold, they are digging ditches winding up the mountain. they say: "we'll redouble our efforts and make new contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution."

chairman mao teaches: "once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world." the hsiangyang commune in linchin county is a typical example showing how a backward unit changes into an advanced one by relying on mao tsetung thought. the commune has fairly good farming conditions and yet grain output used to be low. in early 1970, leading members of the commune revolutionary committee went to the production teams and organized the commune members to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, pay close attention to class struggle and deepen revolutionary mass criticism. this greatly raised the class consciousness of the commune members and fired them with enthusiasm. they improved the soil on large tracts of land and carved out a 10-kilometre-long irrigation canal on the mountain slopes to bring all the land under irrigation. after a year of hard struggle, the commune won an excellent harvest, per-hectare yield rising from 2.4 tons to 3.75 tons.

throughout tibet, people have been terracing fields and building water-control projects through self-reliance and hard work after the example of tachai. situated 4,800 metres above sea level, kungmu township northwest of mount hsisha pangma exceeded the target for grain yield set in the national programme for agricultural development four years

running. the region is very cold and the townsnip's 13 hectares of sandy land is all on mountain slopes. its farm yield used to be very low. the 48 peasant housenolds in the townsnip started a campaign to learn from tachai in the spring of 1966. they have built terraced fields on the rocky mountain slopes overgrown with weed and dug ponds and ditches to bring the fields under irrigation. coupled with improved farming technique, these achievements have made for the ever improving crops over the years.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai some advanced units have come to the fore which excel in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and side-line production at the same time. the kesung commune is one of such examples. its farm output used to be low owing to lack of fertilizer, though it has rich water resources. in the mass movement to learn from tachai, the commune members energetically developed pig-raising, which increased their income and at the same time gave them adequate manure. now the commune averages three and a half pigs per household, the highest rate throughout tibet. they have bought threshing, milling and other farm machines with funds accumulated from side-line production. as a result, grain yield went up to three tons per hectare in 1970, almost double the 1966 figure.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Trade Delegation of Afghanistan Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 30, 1970)

the trade delegation of afghanistan led by dr. mohammad akbar omar, minister of commerce, left shanghai this morning for kwangchow, after a friendly visit to shanghai.

warmly seeing off the delegation at the airport were wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the organizations concerned.

the delegation came here on december 28. during its stay in shanghai, it visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and factories. wang shao-yung gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished afghan guests.

Trade Delegation of Afghanistan Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 1, 1971)

the trade delegation of afghanistan led by minister of commerce dr. mohammad akbar omar, left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow from shanghai on december 30 and was honoured at a banquet given by vice-chairman chen yu the same evening. while in kwangchow, the distinguished guests from afghanistan visited the chinese export commodities exhibition.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Foreign Minister Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 29, 1970)

comrade nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs of albania, gave a dinner today in honour of comrade keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania, who will be leaving his post for home.

present on the occasion were: reiz malile and halim budo, vice-ministers of foreign affairs; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; and other responsible comrades in the ministry of foreign affairs.

some comrades of the chinese embassy here were also present on the occasion.

the dinner proceeded in an extremely warm and friendly atmosphere. the guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the great friendship between albania and china, to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and to the health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Farewell Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 30, 1970)

keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania who will be leaving his post for home, gave a reception at the embassy here today.

present at the reception were albanian party and government leading comrades: adil carcani, bedir balluku, haki toska, manush myftiu, ramiz alia, rita marko, spiro koleka, abdyl kellezi, kaco theodhosi and petrit dume; vice-president of the presidium of the people's assembly shefqet peci; vice-chairman of the council of ministers xhafer spahiu; president of the people's assembly fadil pacrami; members of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and ministers of the government.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to albania were also present.

the reception proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Peking Film Reception Marks Cuban Liberation Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

the china-cuba friendship association gave a film reception here today to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the national liberation day of cuba which falls on january 1, 1971.

mauro garcia triana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in peking, and his wife, and other members of the embassy attended the reception.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned chiao kuan-hua, ting hsi-lin, shen chien, chou hua-min, tai kuo-liang, cheng chi-hung, chang wei-lien, wang yueh-hsi and wang hsiao-yi.

shen chien, president of the china-cuba friendship association, and charge d'affaires ad interim garcia triana spoke at the reception, both wishing continuous growth of the militant friendship between the people of china and cuba.

cuban and chinese documentary films were shown at the reception.

Charge D'Affaires A.I. of Cuban Embassy and His Wife Give National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1971)

mauro garcia triana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in peking, and his wife gave a reception this evening, celebrating the 12th anniversary of the national liberation day of cuba.

attending the reception were samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk; and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests repeatedly raised glasses to still greater victories in the new year's struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs by the peoples of asia, africa and latin america and to the constant consolidation and development of the unity of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america and the unity of the revolutionary people the world over.

proposing a toast at the reception, mauro garcia triana asked all those present to raise glasses to the unbreakable friendship between the people of cuba and china, to still greater achievements in developing the revolution by the government of the chinese people's republic and the heroic chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tse-tung, to the success of the chinese nation in the just struggle to liberate taiwan, to the success of the just struggle to completely restore the legitimate rights of the chinese

people's republic, the sole representative of the entire chinese people and all chinese territory, in the united nations and other international organizations where the seat has been usurped by the taiwan clique, and to the victory of the struggle of the asian, african and latin american peoples against oppression and aggression by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, a struggle worthily represented by the heroic people of indo-china and the arab people. he also expressed the hope that china-cuba friendship will be crowned with success and developed vigorously, so will the chinese revolution and the cuban revolution, in the new 1971 that has just started.

proposing a toast, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "in the past twelve years, the valiant cuban people, under the leadership of prime minister fidel castro, have waged arduous but victorious struggles to oppose u.s. imperialist aggression, interference and blockade and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and have worked diligently to build their country. we sincerely wish the cuban people new successes in the new year.

"ten years ago, i.e. in 1961, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao said to the cuban friends then visiting china: 'china and cuba are two friendly countries. we help and support each other. our aim is one, that is, to oppose imperialism. u.s. imperialism is the biggest imperialism. it oppresses not only us but also you. it oppresses people all over the world.' we believe that with the efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples will certainly make new progress in our common struggle against u.s. imperialism.

"at present, an excellent revolutionary situation prevails throughout the world. the struggle of the three peoples of indo-china, the arab people and the palestinian people against u.s. imperialism are developing vigorously. the african peoples are getting united in their struggles against colonialism and neo-colonialism, against the imperialist instigation of portuguese mercenaries to invade guinea and against racial discrimination. the 'backyard' of u.s. imperialism, latin america, is also far from tranquil. the latin american peoples' struggles against u.s. imperialist aggression, plunder and control are surging forward. the days when u.s. imperialism can do whatever it pleases in latin america are gone forever exclamation the chinese government and people firmly support the latin american countries and people in their just struggle to defend their national independence and safeguard their state sovereignty and rights over their territorial sea, and wish them still broader unity and still greater victories in this struggle."

also present at the reception were:

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-cuba friendship association peng shao-hui, chiao kuan-hua, kai hsiang-kuo, hsien nuai-ten, wu ten, ni chih-fu, shen chien, ting hsi-lin, chang chi-chin, chang hsih-cheng, chao cheng-hung and chai cheng-wen; and

prince norodom yuvaneath and princess norodom roeungsy, children of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; prince sisowath ratnavi, director of the office of the head of state; general

duong sam ol, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife; thiounn prasith, minister; [illegible] van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Regulations of Fishery Association of China and Japan-China Fishery Association Concerning Purse-Seining with Lighting Ships

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

following is the full text of the regulations of the fishery association of china and the japan-china fishery association concerning purse-seining with lighting ships:

with a view to protecting the resources of fish in the upper and middle layers of the sea, maintaining order in sea fishing and enhancing the friendly relations between chinese and japanese fishery workers and fishermen, the delegation of the fishery association of china and the delegation of the japan-china fishery association, after full consultations on the basis of the communique of june 20, 1970, on the talks between the two sides, unanimously agreed that purse-seiners operating with lighting ships (referred to hereafter as seiners for short) must strictly observe the following regulations:

one. concerning the names and locations of the fishing areas, the periods of operation, the maximum numbers of vessels and the horsepower of seiners:

the following three areas are agreed upon for seining operations in the sea area defined in the first article of the agreement between the fishery association of china and the japan-china fishery association on fishery on the yellow sea and the east china sea:

the first agreed area:

it covers the sea area enclosed by a line starting from the point at 37 degrees 20 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees 03 minutes east longitude, running successively through the points at 32 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 124 degrees east longitude, 32 degrees north latitude and 125 degrees east longitude, 32 degrees north latitude and 122 degrees 39 minutes east longitude, 35 degrees 11 minutes north latitude and 120 degrees 38 minutes east longitude, 36 degrees 48 minutes 10 seconds north latitude and 122 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east longitude, and back to the starting point.

japanese seiners are not to enter this area at any time of the year because of the declining resources there in recent years.

the second agreed area:

1. it covers the sea area enclosed by a line starting from the point at 32 degrees north latitude and 122 degrees 39 minutes east longitude, running successively through the points at 32 degrees north latitude and 125 degrees east longitude, 29 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 125 degrees east longitude, 30 degrees 44 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees 25 minutes east longitude, 29 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 122 degrees 56 minutes east longitude, and back to the starting point.

2. period of operation: from august 1 to november 30.

3. maximum number of vessels:

for china, 35 teams (140 vessels)

for japan, 15 teams (75 vessels)

the third agreed area:

1. it covers the sea area enclosed by a line starting from the point at 29 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 122 degrees 56 minutes east longitude, running successively through the points at 29 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 125 degrees east longitude, 29 degrees north latitude and 125 degrees east longitude, 28 degrees north latitude and 124 degrees 30 minutes east longitude, 27 degrees north latitude and 123 degrees east longitude, 27 degrees north latitude and 121 degrees 10 minutes east longitude, 27 degrees 30 minutes north latitude and 121 degrees 30 minutes east longitude, 29 degrees north latitude and 122 degrees 45 minutes east longitude, and back to the starting point.

2. period of operation: from september 1 to december 31.

3. maximum number of vessles:

for china, 35 teams (140 vessels)

for japan, 15 teams (75 vessels)

the maximum capacity of the main engine of each seiner is 660 h.p.

two. concerning lights used for luring fish:

each team of seiners includes two lighting ships, and the luminosity of the lights used by each ship for luring fish should not exceed 10,000 candles.

three. concerning the meshes:

the minimum size of the meshes on the main part of a seine is 4.3 centimetres (after shrinking in water).

all meshes not in conformity with the above-mentioned provision should be replaced within a year.

four. concerning the length of fish to be caught:

1. the minimum length of round scads (excluding the tail) is 16 centimetres;

2. the minimum length of saurels (excluding the tail) is 18 centimetres;

3. the minimum length of chub mackerels (excluding the tail) is 20 centimetres.

the proportion of fish smaller than those stipulated above should not exceed 15 per cent of a haul, otherwise the haul should be promptly put back into the sea and a change of fishing ground should be made.

five. concerning maintenance of order during fishing operations:

seiners of the two sides should observe the following stipulations in addition to usual international navigation practice:

1. markings

seiners entering the agreed areas must have markings, ratified by the fishery association of either side, at conspicuous places on the outer walls flanking the top of the bridge room. the markings should be illumined by lights at night. the number of markings ratified by each fishery association should conform to the maximum number of vessels.

2. rules to be observed during fishing operations

a. when a lighting ship starts luring fish, it should keep at least a distance of 1,000 metres from any lighting ship of the other side.

b. when a lighting ship starts luring fish, it is not allowed to cast anchor or lure fish with lights within 1,000 metres directly before or behind any fishing trawlers in operation.

c. seining operations must be kept at a distance of more than one nautical mile from any junks or motorize junks in fishing operation.

d. seiners beyond the maximum number of fishing vessels, when passing through the agreed areas, are not allowed to cast anchor, so as to avoid affecting the operations of other fishing vessels.

six. provisions against fishing boats violating the regulations:

1. both fishery associations should take effective measures to strengthen supervision over and control of the seiners under their respective jurisdiction and prevent violations of these regulations.

2. each fishery association should appoint two inspection ships (or fishing boats acting concurrently in this capacity), with three inspectors to each ship, to supervise the implementation of the regulations by the seiners of the two sides in the agreed areas. the two fishery associations should notify each other in advance of the types, horsepower, names, serial numbers and main equipment of the inspection ships and the list of inspectors, to be put on record (in case one side disagrees, it may take up the matter with the other side, which has the responsibility to consider a change). an inspection ship must be marked with the characters "inspection ship" at conspicuous places on the outer walls flanking the top of the bridge room; each inspector must carry the certificates approved jointly by the two fishery associations. when a seiner of one side is found to have violated the regulations, an inspector of the other side is entitled to demand a written material from the seiner concerned, and then make a report to the fishery association of his own side so that

it may notify the other fishery association for handling the matter. after receiving the notification, the fishery association to which the seiner belongs should give prompt consideration to the opinions of the other side and punish the seiner concerned by a warning or a fine or by disqualifying it from the operation, on the merits of each case, and should inform the other side of the results. seiners, too, have the right to supervise one another in the course of their operations, so as jointly to ensure the implementation of the regulations.

an inspector of one side is not allowed to go on board a fishing boat of the other side.

3. if seiners of one side enter the agreed areas in violation of the regulations, every five such violations (counted on a team basis) will deduct one team from the maximum number of teams for that side and disqualify that team from the operation during the year.

seven. seiners of both sides must strictly abide by the relevant stipulations of the agreement of the fishery association of china and the japan-china fishery association on fishery on the yellow sea and the east china sea. the present regulations constitute a component part of the above-mentioned agreement and will become effective one month after signing and will be no longer valid with the expiration of the agreement.

eight. the regulations are signed in peking on december 31, 1970.

head of the delegation of the fishery association of china	head of the delegation of the japan-china fishery association
pao kuang-tsung (signed)	shigeichi okuda (signed)

Communique on Talks and Fishing Regulations between Fishery Association of China and Japan-China Fishery Association Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

a communique on the talks between the delegation of the fishery association of china and the delegation of the japan-china fishery association was signed in peking today. the regulations concerning purse-seining with lighting ships concluded between the fishery association of china and the japan-china fishery association was signed at the same time.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, attended the signing ceremony.

before the signing of the communique and fishing regulations, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo met the delegation of the japan-china fishery association, and had a friendly talk with delegation head shigeichi okuda and members of the delegation mitsuo furukawa, junichi tsuda and ichiro kashima.

the communique and fishing regulations were signed by pao kuang-tsung, head of the delegation of the fishery association of china, and shigeichi okuda, head of the delegation of the japan-china fishery association.

all members of both delegations attended the signing ceremony.

hsu ming and some other chinese comrades were also present.

Communique on Talks between Delegation of Fishery Association of China and Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

following is the full text of the communique on the talks between the delegation of the fishery association of china and the delegation of the japan-china fishery association:

in accordance with the agreement in the communique on the talks between the two sides published in june, 1970, the delegation of the fishery association of china and the delegation of the japan-china fishery association held talks in peking from december 17 to 31, 1970, on the question of chinese and japanese non-governmental purse-seining with lighting ships.

the two sides have made a full exchange of views on the current situation and the sino-japanese relations and are unanimous that the communique on the june talks is perfectly correct. both sides sternly condemn the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for their criminal moves of increasingly unbridled revival of japanese militarism since last june. the "national defence white paper" and the "draft outline of japan's fourth defence build-up programme" brazenly made public by the sato government are danger signals indicating the japanese reactionaries' efforts to step up arms expansion and war preparations and their readiness to embark on a reckless course. the chinese side points out that japanese militarism, revived under the aegis of u.s. imperialism, recently flagrantly colluded with the chiang kai-shek and pak jung hi cliques in trying to plunder the resources of the shallow seas adjacent to china's coasts, thus committing a grave encroachment on china's sovereignty. the chinese people absolutely cannot tolerate this. the japanese side expresses full support to the solemn stand of the chinese side. both sides point out that the struggle of the people of various countries in the world against power politics and for the safeguarding of independence and sovereignty is now surging ahead vigorously. the super powers' collusion to redivide the world and divide the oceans is met with growing opposition. the chinese and japanese people including the fishery circles must unite to expose and frustrate the policy of war and aggressive activities by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and oppose super-power hegemonism.

the two sides unanimously point out that the sato government has gone increasingly farther on the road of hostility toward china and this poses a grave menace to the friendly intercourse between the fishery circles of china and japan and to the normal implementation of the non-governmental fishery agreement between the two countries. the japanese side states that it will

struggle to remove the numerous obstacles placed by the sato government in the way of sino-japanese relations and to promote the friendly relations between the fishery circles of the two countries. the chinese side expresses its support to this and, proceeding from the view of promoting the friendship between the people of china and japan, expresses its readiness to give due considerations to the japanese seiners entering seas adjacent to china's coasts for fishing operations.

in order to protect fish resources of the upper and middle layers and maintain order of fishing operations on the sea, the two sides have reached agreement through friendly consultation on the questions of establishing agreed fishing areas by chinese and japanese seiners, the maximum number of fishing vessels, time for fishing operations, luminosity of lights, specifications for the nesnes and inspection, and signed the regulations concerning purse-seining with lighting ships. the two sides unanimously express the determination to carry out the regulations earnestly and make contributions to promoting the friendship between the people of china and japan and to the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

signed:

pao kuang-tsung,

head of the
delegation of
the fishery
association of china

signed:

shigeichi okuda,

head of the delegation
of the japan-china
fishery association

december 31, 1970.

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet and Fete Delegation of Japanese Women Fighting Against [illegible]

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met the delegation of japanese women fighting against military bases led by yoko matsuoka and gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman kuo mo-jo had a friendly talk with delegation head yoko matsuoka, deputy head take hasegawa, secretary-general aiko iijima, and members of the delegation hana otake, kiyoko kamata, sanae naito, kiyoko mito, yoshie koriyama, nobuko kono and eiko yamazaki.

present on the occasions were hsieh ching-yi, wang ching-ju, wang kuo-chuan, wang hai-jung, yu li-chun, wang chen, chang feng-ying, tai ten-tzu and other comrades.

Kuo Mo-jo Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Japan Women Fighting Against Military Bases

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife comrade yu li-chun this evening gave a banquet in honour of the delegation of japanese women fighting against military bases with yoko matsuoka as its leader and take hasegawa as its deputy leader.

kuo mo-jo spoke first at the banquet. he praised the japanese women and the rest of the japanese people for holding aloft the great banner of opposing u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, defying brute force and waging an unrelenting struggle against a handful of enemy of the japanese people. he also praised the friends on the delegation for struggling heroically against the establishment of military bases in japan by u.s. imperialism. he said: the chinese women and the rest of the chinese people, in line with the great leader chairman mao's teachings, firmly support the japanese women and the rest of the japanese people in their revolutionary struggle. you can rest assured that the chinese women and the rest of the chinese people will always remain reliable comrades-in-arms of the japanese women and the rest of the japanese people in their struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

in her speech, yoko matsuoka talked about the struggle of the japanese people against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. she said: "japanese militarism has been revived under the aegis of u.s. imperialism and has begun taking the old road of aggression against asia. we feel deeply that the responsibility of the japanese people is heavy. we will not be afraid of suppression and will struggle tenaciously until final victory."

present at the banquet were wang kuo-chuan, wang hai-jung, wang ching-ju, chen mu-hua, wang hsiao-yi, wang chen and other leading members of the organizations concerned.

before the banquet, kuo mo-jo met yoko matsuoka and the other japanese friends and had a friendly conversation with them.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1971)

vice-premier li hsien-nien today met all the members of the delegation of the japan-china fishery association headed by shigeichi okuda, and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were pao kuang-tsung, head of the delegation of the fishery association of china, and hsu ming of the china-japan friendship association.

JAPAN

Japanese People Continue to Hold Meetings and Demonstrations in Support of Okinawan People's Struggle Against US Imperialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1970)

people in various parts of japan continue to hold meetings and demonstrations to protest angrily against u.s. imperialism's oppression and suppression of the people of okinawa prefecture, and to support the okinawan people in their heroic struggle against the u.s. occupation troops, according to tokyo reports.

on december 26 more than 200 people of various circles held a meeting in tokyo. speakers at the meeting unanimously expressed the determination to unite with the people of okinawa prefecture to oppose the enemy and struggle for the overthrow of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

muroi, representative of the tokyo metropolitan committee of the japanese communist party (left), said at the meeting that the struggle against the sworn enemy, u.s. imperialism, by the okinawan people fearing no sacrifices has dealt a heavy blow at the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and put them in a great fright. the struggle of the people of okinawa prefecture, he said, demonstrated the revolutionary morale of the japanese people and hastened the awakening of the broad masses of the japanese people, strengthening their confidence in victory in the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

muroi said that the struggle of the okinawan people is a mighty support for the chinese people, the korean people, the people of the three indo-chinese countries and other asian people in their current struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

he said that just as chairman mao has pointed out in his may 20 statement: "a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." should they unleash a new war of aggression in asia, u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism will surely head for extinction.

with intense hatred for u.s. imperialism, a youth representative from okinawa sternly denounced the crimes perpetrated by u.s. imperialism in okinawa. he said emotionally that the people of okinawa prefecture who nurse national hatred for u.s. imperialism are rising to oppose the u.s. aggressors.

a "protest" and a "declaration of struggle" adopted at the meeting protested against u.s. imperialism's suppression of the okinawan people, exposed the okinawa "reversion" fraud of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, and demanded that u.s. imperialism immediately dismantle all military bases in japan proper and okinawa and remove all lethal gas from okinawa.

more than 200 people in yamaguchi prefecture, braving wind and snow, held a meeting and demonstration on the afternoon of december 25 in iwakuni city where there is a u.s. military base.

Speaking at the meeting, teruo kubo, representative of the yamaguchi prefectural committee of the japanese communist party (left) and representatives of workers, youth, students, women and activists in the japan-china friendship movement warmly praised the courageous struggle of the okinawan people against u.s. imperialism.

teruo kubo said that the uprise of the okinawan people is a concrete manifestation of the brilliant thesis that "revolution is the main trend in the world today" expounded by chairman mao in his statement of may 20 this year. kubo stressed that the great victory of the okinawan people also bears out the thesis that u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger.

other speakers at the meeting stressed the importance to strengthen unity and struggle for the overthrow of u.s. imperialism and the smashing of japanese militarism.

a letter in support of the okinawan people's anti-u.s. struggle was read out by a representative of the iwakuni "christians society of peace".

on the same day, the people of hyogo prefecture held a rally in kobe city in firm support of the okinawan people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle.

masao nakajima, representative of the hyogo prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), called on the participants of the rally to learn from the example of the heroic okinawan people, unfold activities on all fronts and launch a sustained and fierce struggle against u.s. imperialism.

representative of the hyogo prefectural committee of the japanese communist party (left) speaking at the rally warmly praised the heroic okinawan people for their tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism by breaking down obstructions and sabotage by revisionism and capitulationism of all descriptions. he called for consolidation and development of the national democratic united front to swiftly push the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism to a new high.

members of the japanese communist youth league in osaka, kyoto and hyogo prefectures held a meeting in kobe on december 27 to support the anti-u.s. struggle of the okinawan people.

workers, youth, students, women and personages in the japan-china friendship movement and japan-china friendship trade in fukuoka prefecture held a rally on december 26 in fukuoka city. they expressed the resolute determination to unfold further the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism in coordination with the okinawan people's patriotic anti-u.s. struggle. speaking at the rally, the representative of the fukuoka prefectural committee of the japanese communist party (left) and the representatives of various circles called on the japanese people to rise in struggle and hit hard at u.s. imperialism. the representatives of various circles pointed out that so long as japan is ruled by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the japanese people could in no way stop their struggle short of final victory.

the rally sent messages of protest to u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon and japanese government chieftain eisaku sato.

after the rally, the participants staged a demonstration in fukuoka city and made protest in front of the u.s. consulate in that city.

over 100 workers, youth, students and personages of various circles of osaka held a meeting yesterday, in warm support of the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle of the people in okinawa prefecture. the representatives of the japanese communist party (left), japanese communist youth league and the osaka prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (otnodox) and other organizations spoke at the meeting. they paid warm tribute to the great just patriotic struggle waged by the people of okinawa prefecture against u.s. imperialism. two representatives of the people of okinawa prefecture living in osaka also attended the meeting. they cited a host of facts to expose u.s. imperialism for its towering crimes in okinawa. their speeches aroused infinite hatred of the participants for u.s. imperialism. after the meeting, the participants staged a demonstration in osaka city. the reactionary sato government sent out armed police to suppress the enraged demonstrators who waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them.

CHINA AND MALI

[illegible]

(NCNA-English Bamako, Dec. 30, 1970)

the malian government delegation led by charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, returned here by air this evening after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by youssouf traore, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of information; philippin sissoko and tiecoro bagayoko, members of the malian national liberation military committee; yaya bagayoko, minister of national education, youth and sports; and other high-ranking officials of the malian government.

meng yuen, chinese ambassador to mali, was also present at the airport.

in a statement to the press at the airport, charles samba sissoko said that the malian government delegation's visit to china "has certainly contributed to the strengthening of the militant solidarity between our two countries in the necessary struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism." the visit "has strengthened the ties of friendship and cooperation which have bound together the people's republic of china and the republic of mali in the past nearly one decade."

speaking of his impressions of the visit to china, charles samba sissoko said: "our visits to industrial units and people's communes in china have given us a chance to understand the level of the development achieved by the chinese people in the past 20 years." he pointed out that thanks to their ingenuity, their determination to follow without hesitation the path

guided by chairman mao tsetung, and their ardour in work, the chinese people are going ahead rapidly in various spheres.

he said: "my delegation received a deeply impressive and very warmly welcome filled with a profound friendship wherever in peking, shangnai, nanking and canton."

referring to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed recently in peking between the governments of china and mali, charles samoa sissoko stressed that "the agreement, we are sure, will strengthen the sino-malian cooperations the value and efficacy of which are beyond any doubt."

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 31, 1970)

the viet nam table tennis delegation led by nguyen duy hung left here for home by train this afternoon after its visit to china. it brought back the profound friendship of the chinese people for the vietnamese people.

giving the delegation a warm send-off at the railway station were hsu chi-nai, member of the standing committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee and leading member of the kwangsi regional command of the chinese people's liberation army; hsiao nan, member of the standing committee of the regional revolutionary committee and vice-chairman of the nanning municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the organizations concerned; table tennis players and physical cultural workers in kwangsi.

le quang nhan, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, was present.

the kwangsi chuang autonomous regional revolutionary committee gave a farewell banquet in honour of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the evening of the 30th.

the viet nam table tennis delegation arrived here from changsha on the afternoon of the 25th. two sterling friendly exhibitions were given by the viet nam table tennis delegation and the kwangsi table tennis team on the evening of the 27th and 29th. attending the december 27 exhibition were liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command, and leading members of the regional revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangsi regional command and the nanning municipal revolutionary committee including liu mao-hsun, han shih-fu, hsu chi-nai and sun po-wei. they met head of the viet nam table tennis delegation nguyen duy hung and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

during its stay in nanning, the viet nam table tennis delegation visited the industrial and agricultural exhibition of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and factories. wherever they went, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly received by the local people.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Hsinhua Statement Refutes Rumor

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1970)

statement of the hsinhua news agency refuting a rumour.

on december 25 and 27, "kohistan", and "nida-i-millat" published in lahore, pakistan, carried a so-called middle east news agency report alleging that the hsinhua news agency and radio peking had issued comments on pakistan's general elections. flagrantly sowing discord between china and pakistan, the report said with deliberate fabrication that the hsinhua news agency and radio peking had levelled attacks on zulfikar ali bhutto, chairman of the pakistan people's party, and sheikh mujibur rahman, president of the pakistan awami league.

the hsinhua news agency hereby makes the following solemn statement: the report carried by the afore-mentioned newspapers is an out-and-out fabrication since the hsinhua news agency and radio peking have never issued any comments on pakistan's general elections. it must be pointed out that there are obviously ulterior motives in fabricating this rumour at a time when the friendly relations between china and pakistan are developing steadily.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Continues Visit in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 30, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation led by dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, today visited the shanghai bicycle plant and a unit of the east china sea fleet of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army. it was given a warm welcome by workers and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were accompanied on the visits respectively by hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence, wang hung-wen and wang hsiu-chen, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and kao chin-jung, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and leading member of the p.l.a. east china sea fleet.

when dang tran thi and other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived at the shanghai bicycle plant, the workers beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and ribbons and shouted slogans to greet the envoys of the heroic south vietnamese people. liu ling-fen, secretary, and huang yung-fu, deputy secretary, of the plant party committee, told the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms about the development of production in the plant. on behalf of all the workers of the plant,

...y expressed their profound feelings for the vietnamese ...ple fighting at the forefront against u.s. aggression and ...eir firm determination to give all-out support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited workshops and chatted cordially with the workers. dang tran thi praised the workers for the tremendous achievements they had made in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by adhering to chairman mao's great teaching "grasp revolution, promote production". he said: "the fruits of your labour and the fruits of our fighting are closely cemented together. though we are very far away from each other geographically, we are fighting shoulder to shoulder and forging ahead together every day."

during its visit to the unit of the east china sea fleet, the delegation went on board the vessel which chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, had once inspected and in which he had made a voyage. it heard accounts given by the commanders and fighters of how they had the joy of seeing the great leader chairman mao. the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms also saw on exhibition by speed-boats. at the end of the visit, dang tran thi made an enthusiastic speech, praising the chinese p.l.a. armed with mao tsetung thought as an invincible force and as the closest comrades-in-arms of the vietnamese armymen and people. he wished the commanders and fighters of the chinese navy still greater victories in defending their motherland.

tu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms on their visits.

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 31, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation led by dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, left here for changsha by special plane this morning, after its visit to shanghai. it is being accompanied by hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence.

giving a warm send-off to the delegation at the airport were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first political commissar of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai including wang hung-wen, wang hsiu-chen, chou chun-lin and kao chin-jung; and more than two thousand revolutionary people.

when delegation head dang tran thi and the other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms accompanied by comrade chang chun-chiao and other comrades arrived at the airport, the people beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and coloured ribbons and shouted slogans to greet the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms. before getting on board the plane, dang tran thi repeatedly waved to the people in acknowledgement.

also present were the vietnamese light industry visitng group led by tran huu du, vice-minister of light industry of the democratic republic of viet nam, now visiting shanghai and representatives of vietnamese trainees in shanghai.

lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who accompanied the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms on their visit to shanghai, left here for changsha by the same plane.

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Arrives in Changsha

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 31, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation with dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, as its leader, and nguyen van quang and dang hai van as its deputy leaders, accompanied by hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence, arrived in changsha by special plane this morning. the delegation was given a rousing welcome by over one hundred thousand revolutionary people lining the street.

warmly welcoming the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the airport were hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the provincial party committee, the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army including pu chan-ya, yang ta-yi, li chen-chun and lo chiu-yueh.

today changsha was alive with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese people. at 11:00 a.m., the special plane carrying the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms landed at the airport which flew the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china. when leader of the delegation dang tran thi and other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms stepped from the plane, comrade hua kuo-feng and other comrades went forward to warmly shake hands with them. the airport became a scene of jubilation. the crowds beat drums and gongs, sang and danced.

then, dang tran thi and other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms accompanied by comrade hua kuo-feng and other comrades drove to the city proper. they were given a rousing welcome by the revolutionary people who lined the route, waving bouquets and ribbons and shouting slogans: "we firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three countries of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

comrade hua kuo-feng gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation from south viet nam. attending the banquet

were vice-minister of national defence hsiao ching-kuang, and comrades pu chan-ya, yang ta-yi, li chen-chun and lo chiu-yuen.

comrade hua kuo-feng and delegation leader dang tran thi spoke at the banquet. in his speech, comrade hua kuo-feng paid high tribute to the vietnamese people for their great victories won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: looking forward to the future on the eve of the new year, we are filled with confidence. we wish the fraternal vietnamese people new, still greater victories in the coming year.

comrade hua kuo-feng went on: the people of hunan as well as the rest of the chinese people are determined to provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people, as the great leader chairman mao teaches. no matter what storms we may encounter, we will certainly remain united with the heroic vietnamese people and the people throughout indo-china, fighting and winning together with them.

in his speech delegation leader dang tran thi said: our delegation was given a warm welcome wherever it went. this enables us to gain an ever deeper understanding of these heart-warming words of our respected and beloved president ho chi minh: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." this also enables us to grasp more deeply the most sincere statement that chairman mao made: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

"we are glad to see with our own eyes the great achievements the fraternal chinese people have made in various fields," the delegation leader added. "we are fully aware that these achievements are due to the leadership of chairman mao and of the glorious chinese communist party. we are greatly delighted to have the opportunity to visit hunan province and changsha as well as the opportunity tomorrow to visit shaoshan, the home village of chairman mao, the great leader of genius of the 700 million chinese people and the respected and beloved friend of the vietnamese people."

south vietnamese trainees in changsha were also present.

attending the banquet were also lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who accompanied the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms on their visit to changsha, and representatives of the workers and combat heroes in this city.

after the banquet, the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms attended a revolutionary theatrical performance given by the puppet and shadow show troupe of the hunan provincial art ensemble.

Changsha Rally Celebrates Anniversary of Founding of SVNNFL

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 31, 1970)

over two thousand revolutionary people from hunan province and the changsha municipality held a grand rally this afternoon to warmly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

attending the rally was the delegation of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee headed by dang tran thi.

present were hua kuo-feng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the provincial party committee, the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army including pu chan-ya, yang ta-yi, li chen-chun and lo chiu-yuen.

also present were hsiao ching-kuang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of national defence, and lu wei-chao, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, who accompanied the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the visit to changsha.

on the rostrum were the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china. huge streamers were inscribed: "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation" "learn from the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" and "salute to the heroic vietnamese people exclamation" as the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms mounted the rostrum in the company of comrade hua kuo-feng and other comrades, the hall rose, greeting them with trunderous applause.

ching lin, chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee, declared the meeting open. the band played the official anthem of the republic of south viet nam and the national anthem of china.

comrade yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, commander of the provincial command of the p.l.a. and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke first at the rally. he warmly praised the south vietnamese people for the brilliant victories they had won under the leadership of the s.v.n.n.f.l. in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: the great victories scored by the south vietnamese people in this war have given a great impetus to the sacred cause of liberating the south, defending the north and reunifying the fatherland and are an important contribution to the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed people and nations in the world.

comrade yang ta-yi said: china and viet nam are close neighbours. the people of the two countries have forged profound militant friendship in their protracted common struggle. the chinese people have always regarded the struggle of the vietnamese people as their own and the support to the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as their bounden internationalist obligation. we people of hunan province, like the people of other parts of our country, are determined to follow the great leader chairman mao's teachings and by concrete action respond to the fighting call issued in the december 13 statement of the party central committee and the chinese government and give all-out

support to the vietnamese people and the people of the three countries of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until final victory.

leader of the delegation dang tran thi made an enthusiastic speech. he said: we feel very glad that we have the opportunity of coming to hunan province and changsha, the native place of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and close friend of the vietnamese people. we are deeply moved by the warm welcome the people of hunan province and changsha have given us. your lofty proletarian internationalist revolutionary feelings have given us a great encouragement and further strengthened our fighting will.

dang tran thi said: under the banner of great unity of the s.v.n.m.f.l., the south vietnamese people have in the past ten years overcome all difficulties and achieved tremendous, brilliant victories one after another. by displaying the spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win", our compatriots in the north have defeated the war of destruction waged by u.s. imperialism. he stated: the south vietnamese people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal people of cambodia and laos and persist in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and bring it to complete victory.

he said: our struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and socialist construction in the north of viet nam, our immediate rear area, have received profound sympathy, resolute support and tremendous, valuable, effective and timely assistance from chairman mao, the chinese government and fraternal chinese people. for this, we people of south viet nam extend heartfelt thanks.

he added: the people of hunan and changsha have made positive contributions to the all-round assistance given to viet nam. we wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to the people of the birthplace of respected and beloved chairman mao. we wish the people of hunan and changsha still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the speeches were warmly applauded.

the rally was rounded off with the singing of "the internationale".

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Visits Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 1, 1971)

the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation led by dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.m.f.l. central committee, today visited shaoshan; home village of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms left changsha for shaoshan early in the morning, in the company of hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence; li chen-chun, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and deputy political commissar of the hunan provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and others.

when the motorcade passed hsiangtan, tens of thousands of revolutionary people lined the streets to welcome the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms. leader of the delegation dang tran thi and other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms stopped and cordially shook hands with leading members of the revolutionary committees of the hsiangtan administrative region and the municipality of hsiangtan and the p.l.a. units stationed there, who went to welcome them.

when the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived at shaoshan amid the beating of gongs and drums, the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, red guards and government functionaries cheered and shouted slogans to give them a rousing welcome. mao tse-tu, member of the hunan provincial party committee and chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee, and ma ming-hsi, director of the people's armed forces department of the area and first vice-chairman of the area revolutionary committee warmly shook hands with the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms visited chairman mao's birthplace and exhibition hall attached to it. at the end of the visit, dang tran thi wrote in the visitors' book an inscription wishing chairman mao a long, long life and expressing the hope that the great friendship between the people of viet nam and china will last forever. he said: during our present visit to shaoshan, we have noted the extraordinarily great contributions chairman mao has made to the chinese revolution. we are clear that every victory of the chinese revolution is inseparable from the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms had photos taken in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

the shaoshan area revolutionary committee held a report meeting in the afternoon. deputy leader of the delegation dang hai van and member of the delegation bui thi thanh van attended the meeting. bui thi thanh van recounted the feats performed by the heroic south vietnamese women who displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in resisting the u.s. aggressors. her report was warmly welcomed by the hundreds of revolutionary people present.

mao tse-tu, chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee, today gave a dinner in honour of the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms.

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Leaves Changsha for Kunming

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jan. 2, 1970)

the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation led by dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, left here for kunming by special plane this afternoon in the company of hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; ou chan-ya, secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial

committee, leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, commander of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command and vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee; li chen-chun, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command; lo chiu-yueh, member of the standing committee of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee; and several thousand revolutionary people of the city.

changsha airport which flew the national flag of china and the official flag of the republic of south viet nam, was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere of unity and militancy between the chinese and vietnamese people. when delegation leader dang tran thi and deputy leaders nguyen van quang and dang hai van came to the airport in the company of comrade hua kuo-feng and others, the crowds beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and repeatedly shouted: "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the people of the three countries of indo-china are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" they sincerely wished the vietnamese people still more brilliant victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and expressed the determination of the chinese people always to unite, fight and win victories together with the people of the three countries of indo-china. delegation leader dang tran thi and other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgment and made a round of the airport to bid them farewell.

present at the airport were also vietnamese trainees in changsha, and representatives of the city's workers and p.l.a. combat heroes including fu yung-fu, chang chin-tang and tang hsiang-hua.

lu wei-chao, leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, is accompanying the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms to kunming.

delegation leader dang tran thi and the other south vietnamese comrades-in-arms, accompanied by li chen-chun and other comrades, this morning visited the hsiangtung hard-ware and electric apparatus factory in changsha and were warmly welcomed by the workers and other revolutionary masses.

while in changsha, deputy leaders of the delegation nguyen van quang and dang hai van, and member of the delegation and intrepid fighter against u.s. aggressors huynh quang thuyen were invited to a meeting sponsored by the p.l.a. hunan provincial command. dang hai van and huynh quang thuyen told the p.l.a. commanders and fighters and militiamen present of the great victories won by the south vietnamese armymen and civilians in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and of their heroic deeds. the audience of more than 2,000 people was greatly inspired and warmly applauded the reports.

Delegation of SVNNFL Central Committee Arrives in Kunming

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 2, 1971)

more than 100,000 revolutionary people of various nationalities in kunming lined the streets to give a rousing welcome to the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation upon its arrival here from changsha by special plane this afternoon.

the delegation leader is dang tran thi, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, and the deputy leaders are nguyen van quang and dang hai van. the delegation is accompanied by hsiao ching-kuang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of national defence.

the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms were greeted at the kunming airport by chou hsing and chen kang, members of the c.p.c. central committee, leading members of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army and vice-chairmen of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; tsai shun-li, leading member of the p.l.a. kunming units; liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; liu chun-shan, leading member of the p.l.a. kunming units; and others.

duong van trung, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kunming, was present.

kunming was permeated with an atmosphere of militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people of china and viet nam. the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china and coloured banners fluttered over the airport and the main streets.

as the plane carrying the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms landed at 4 p.m., the kunming airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and cheering. when delegation leader dang tran thi and the other south vietnamese comrades alighted from the plane, comrade chou hsing and others stepped forward to warmly shake hands with them.

lu wei-chao, leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who is accompanying the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms on the trip, arrived in the same plane.

accompanied by comrade chou hsing, delegation leader dang tran thi drove into the city proper where he was greeted by the crowds lining the streets. waving flags, bouquets and ribbons, the revolutionary people of various nationalities repeatedly shouted: "we firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "the vietnamese people are sure to win exclamation the people of the three countries of indo-china are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

young people of various nationalities in festive garments danced to express the militant friendship of the 23 million people of different nationalities in yunnan province for the vietnamese people. they said: "china and viet nam are fraternal neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. our yunnan province is at the forefront of aiding viet nam and resisting u.s.

aggression. we firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory exclamation".

this evening comrade chou hsing gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

duong van trung, d.r.v.n. consul-general in kunming, attended the banquet.

present at the banquet were hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; and leading members of the yunnan provincial and kunming municipal revolutionary committees, p.l.a. kunming units and p.l.a. yunnan provincial command including comrades chen kang, tsai shun-li, liu ming-hui, wang yen-chuan, liang chung-yu and liu chun-shan.

comrade chou hsing and delegation leader dang tran thi spoke.

comrade chou hsing praised the vietnamese people for winning great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and setting a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and people fighting for liberation.

he said: "the revolutionary situation in indo-china is unprecedentedly excellent. the struggle of the people of indo-china against u.s. imperialism is in a new upsurge. but, u.s. imperialism will continue to struggle in desperation. the proof of it is the recent wild bombing by large numbers of u.s. imperialist planes over the democratic republic of viet nam."

he declared: "the people of all nationalities in yunnan province resolutely respond to the call of the party central committee and the government and pledge to stand on the side of the vietnamese people. together we unite, together we fight and together we will win victory exclamation"

delegation leader dang tran thi said: "the people of all nationalities in yunnan and kunming, like the people throughout china, firmly abide by respected and beloved chairman mao's teaching 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area' and wholeheartedly support us vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we can say that the brilliant victories won by the south vietnamese armymen and civilians on the battlefield are inseparable from the contribution made by the people of all nationalities in yunnan and kunming who are dear and near to us."

in his speech, delegation leader dang tran thi spoke of the brilliant victories won by the south vietnamese armymen and civilians in their valiant fight against the u.s. aggressors. he pointed out that the defeat of u.s. imperialism was certain. but it would still resort to military adventures and political deception.

he said: "the 14 million south vietnamese people, together with the compatriots of the whole country, will follow our respected and beloved president ho's teaching 'no bombs or shells can cow our people and no wily words can deceive them. we vietnamese are resolved to fight till not a single u.s. aggressor is left on our beloved land.' we are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal cambodian and laotian peoples till complete victory."

attending the banquet were lu wei-chao, leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who is accompanying the south vietnamese comrades-in-arms to kunming, and representatives of combat heroes, poor and lower-middle peasants and red guards.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Condemn Franco's Fascist Atrocities"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "condemn franco's fascist atrocities". full text of the article follows:

the fascist brutality of franco in suppressing the basques has kindled the raging flames of protest of the spanish people. tens of thousands of spanish revolutionary people, imbued with burning indignation, have held strikes and demonstrations for many days running against the illegal sentences passed on the basque democratic fighters by the franco dictatorial regime. the chinese people feel extremely indignant at franco's fascist atrocities and express firm support to the spanish people who are fighting valiantly.

the struggle of the basque democratic fighters for national autonomy and democratic rights is absolutely just. standing truth on its head, the franco fascist regime went so far as to declare "guilty" on them. but the spanish people and people of the whole world see very clearly that it is not the basque democratic fighters but franco and his gang themselves who are really guilty.

franco established his bloody fascist dictatorial rule in spain more than thirty years ago with the backing of hitler and mussolini. he ruthlessly suppressed the spanish people fighting for democracy and freedom and turned the whole country into a dark prison. after world war two, franco turned to throw himself into the lap of u.s. imperialism, sold out the national interests and made spain a u.s. imperialist bridgehead for aggression on the middle east and africa. not long ago, he signed a new agreement on military bases with u.s. imperialism, letting the united states continue to occupy four bases in spain in exchange for a large amount of "military aids". internally, franco has been relying on thongs and bayonets to step up ruthless enslavement and sanguinary suppression of the people. the illegal sentences on the basque democratic fighters have once again laid bare his hideous features of this fascist hangman. the crimes committed by franco against the spanish people are monstrous. it is entirely because of u.s. imperialism's backing that this notorious and decaying fascist has dared to violate all laws human or divine. the accounts for the crimes committed by franco must be settled first of all with u.s. imperialism.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. the reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind. in the final analysis, their persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale."

the revolutionary struggle of the spanish people can never be strangled by the butcher franco. the more the franco dictatorial regime intensifies its suppression, the deeper hatred and greater resistance of the people will it fan up. the raging flames which have long been subdued by the spanish people are now bursting out like a volcano. the towering crimes committed by franco against the spanish people will certainly be liquidated one by one. franco and his gang are bound to be subject to the just trial and to be put on the guillotine of history by the spanish people.

the struggle of the spanish people is by no means isolated. their struggle against the franco fascist rule is an important component part of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. the chinese people and the people of various countries the world over are standing by the side of the spanish people. the people of western europe and latin america have risen to action one after another to strongly condemn the franco fascist clique. in face of the heroic struggle of the spanish people and the venement protest of the world people, franco was compelled to pronounce the reduction of the sentence to the persecuted basque democratic fighters. so long as the spanish people unite as one and persist in struggle, they are sure to win continuous new victories. no force on earth can check the advance of the revolutionary struggle of the spanish people.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Survey Teams Arrive in Sudan

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Dec. 29, 1971)

three chinese survey teams arrived here on december 27. they are to work on the industrial projects to be built with chinese aid according to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of the sudan signed last august.

the chinese survey teams were welcomed at the airport by ahmed suleiman, sudanese minister of industry and mining; ali ahmed sanlool, director of the socialist countries department of the ministry of foreign affairs; and other high-ranking officials of the departments concerned.

yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan, was also present at the airport.

yesterday, sudanese minister of industry and mining ahmed suleiman received all the members of the chinese survey teams and had a friendly talk with them.

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 15th Anniversary of Independence of the Sudan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, warmly greeting the 15th anniversary of the independence of the democratic republic of the sudan. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency major general gaafar mohamed nimeri,
president of the revolution command council and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan,

khartoum

on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of the democratic republic of the sudan, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the sudanese government and people.

the sudanese government and people, under your excellency's leadership, have made important efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, frustrate the subversive schemes of imperialism and its lackeys and support the palestinian people's struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. the chinese people sincerely wish the sudanese people continuous new victories.

your excellency's friendly visit to china in august, 1970, has further strengthened the mutual understanding and militant friendship between our two peoples. i am deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will be daily consolidated and developed.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of
china

peking, december 31, 1970

END

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